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VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

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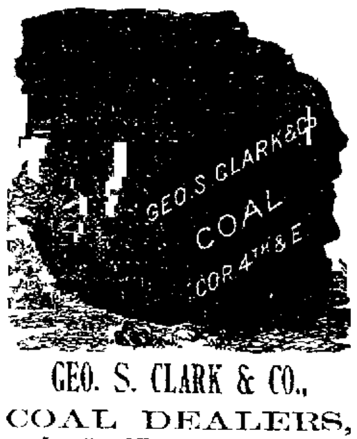

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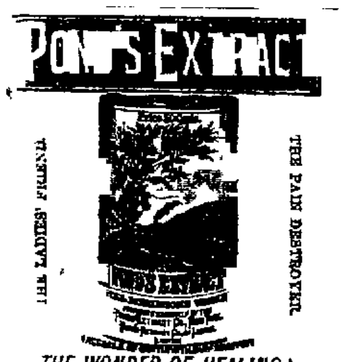

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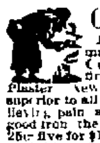

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THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Parts of the Message Applauded by the Democrats.

REPUBLICAN DERISIVE LAUGHTER

The Senate Tariff Bill to be Taken Up For Consideration To-day—Scenes and Incidents About the Capitol—Etc.

WASHINGTON Dec 3.—Long before the hour of meeting of the second session of the Fiftieth congress, the public galleries were filled with spectators On the floor hand shaking was indulged in and congratulations on re-election or condolences on defeat were exchanged among the members Jocose raillery on the part of republicans patient resignation on the part of democrats were everywhere evident Both houses have taken a recess, the house at 12:30 for one hour and the senate at 12:47 for half an hour

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED

WASHINGTON Dec 3.—That portion of the message in which the president treats of the tariff question was listened to attentively by members of both sides of the house Now and then a smile, more of triumph than derision, would appear upon the face of some enthusiastic republican, but the silence was not broken until the clerk read in a clear voice "Cause for which battle is waged and is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined It should never be compromised it is the people's cause" Then the democrats could no longer restrain their feelings, and broke into a round of applause which was answered by the republicans with derisive laughter

IN THE HOUSE

Republicans Happy and Democrats Quiet—Scenes and Incidents.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—The republican members who are prominently mentioned in connection with the speakership came in for an extra share of felicitations, it being generally conceded on the floor that the next house will be republican with from three to seven majority When Randall entered the chamber which he did at a few moments before noon he was surrounded by his friends, desirous of expressing their pleasure at seeing him once more resume his congressional duties At precisely 12 o'clock the fall of the gavel stilled the tumult which existed in the hall and silence reigned while the chaplain offered prayer The roll of membership was then called and the hum of conversation broke out afresh

During the progress of the call of members President Cleveland entered the executive gallery and became an attentive spectator

The call developed the presence of 237 members, there being eighty-eight absentees

On motion of Mills of Texas a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the senate that a quorum of the house had appeared and the house was ready to proceed to business

In accordance with a resolution, the speaker appointed a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the senate, to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit.

The house then, at 12.30, took a recess for an hour.

After recess Holman announced that the committee appointed to wait upon the president had performed that duty, and the president would communicate with congress forthwith Pruden one of the president's secretaries, was then announced and the annual message delivered to the house and immediately read by the clerk

The president's reference to the Sackville West incident provoked a laugh from the republican side of the house but no demonstration was made by the democrats

From this point interest in the message slackened Mills was the only member who paid the slightest attention to the further reading and the noise of conversation was so great that this was no easy task

When, at 3:15 the reading was completed Mills offered a resolution which was agreed to; referring the message to the committee of the whole, and providing for its printing Adjourned

IN THE SENATE.

How the President's Message Was Received by the Members Present.

It was an unusually full senate that responded to President pro tem Ingalls's call to order at 12 o'clock to-day At that time all the galleries were full except the president's and the diplomatic department As the minute hand overtook the hour indicator on the dial of the clock Ingalls let fall the gavel and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer

A few moments were spent in greeting senators and then Senator Sherman offered the usual resolution that the secretary notify the house that the senate is ready to proceed to business.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to notify the president that the senate is ready to receive any communication he may have to make Messrs Morrill and Saulsbury composed this committee

At 12:47 the senate took a recess for half an hour The recess was further extended to 1:30 o'clock.

At the conclusion of recess, the usual message from the house announcing the facts of its being in session and having appointed a committee to wait upon the president, was delivered it having been delayed in consequence of the recess That was followed by a report of the committee to wait on the president to the effect that it had performed that duty The president would communicate in writing immediately Then the president's message was delivered by Pruden one of his secretaries and McCook secretary of the senate, proceeded to read it

The reading of the message occupied an hour and twenty minutes The portions of it which discuss questions of tariff revision treasury surplus, fisheries trouble and the West incident were listened to with close attention and apparent interest by fourteen republican senators and about an equal number of democrats Other portions of the message seemed to have few, if any, listeners and the reading had the effect of gradually clearing the galleries of the numerous spectators

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

When the reading was finished the message on motion of Hoar was laid on the table and ordered printed Hoar then said that he was about to move adjournment but thought it convenient for the senate to learn from the gentlemen having various measures in charge what would likely be the order of business for to-morrow

Presiding officer Ingalls said unfinished business was the bill to reduce taxation (the tariff)

Hoar—At what hour will that bill be in order to-morrow?

Presiding officer—Two o'clock

Frye—I give notice that I shall call up for consideration, with the consent of the senate the bill for settlement with the Union Pacific Railway Company to-morrow immediately after routine business of the morning is completed.

The senate adjourned after a notification by Chandler that he would ask for action on his resolution to investigate the Louisiana election of April last, and by Allison that he would ask the senate to proceed with the tariff bill, and would even (if the discussion became too protracted) call it up during the morning hours of the session

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—The senate committee on finance will begin this afternoon hearing representatives of interests affected by the tariff bill pending before the senate

M'KINLEY'S OPINION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative McKinley of Ohio, says: "It is all a matter of speculation what congress will do this winter I have no doubt the senate will pass the bill now in that body, but what action the democratic majority in the house will take I cannot say I do not regard an extra session of congress as advisable"

SCENES AROUND THE CAPITOL

A Glance at Some of the Prominent Men in Attendance.

WASHINGTON Dec 3.—In congress to-day an air of hilarious jollity was observed on the republican side of the chamber while the democrats took the jokes cracked at the expense of their defeat good humored. Bushels of flowers adorned the desks of Representatives Bliss Bowden Sayres Richardson Mahoney Yoder and Butler

In the gallery of the house the most conspicuous visitors were Mrs Cleveland and her mother, Mrs Folsom accompanied by Marshal Wilson of Detroit

Randall still looking pale and feeble occupied his seat and received congratulations from his scores of friends on the improvement in his health

Representative Hermann of Oregon was in his place as were all the members of the California delegation

In the senate galleries there were the same crowds as at the opposite end of the capitol Messrs Dolph and Mitchell were early in their places Senators Sherman Allison and Frye were congratulated by democratic senators on their several prospects of entering the cabinet Blackburn was humorously questioned on the prospects of a duel between himself and Judge Rucker and Senator Saulsbury was kept busy explaining why the Delaware legislature is republican

THE NAVY

Work of the Asiatic and Pacific Squadrons

WASHINGTON Dec 3.—The report of the secretary of the navy of which a brief synopsis was telegraphed a few days ago contains several interesting features which could not be embodied at that time Of the work of the Asiatic squadron it says Owing to the continued unsettled condition of affairs in Corea, a part of the force of the station has been kept during the year constantly in Corean waters In June last an outbreak of the populace in Seoul was threatened, and at the request of our minister an armed force of twenty five seamen and marines from the Essex under command of Lieut Galloway was landed in that city to protect American residents, and withdrawn a few days later on affairs again becoming pacified The Brooklyn and Juniata have been detached from the squadron and ordered to the United States, the former via Honolulu and Cape Horn, and the latter by way of the Suez canal and Mediterranean sea The Juniata joined the squadron from the Pacific in March last.

ON THE PACIFIC

The Pacific squadron continues under the command of Rear Admiral L A Kimberly, and consists of the Trenton Vandalia Mohican Adams, Alert Nipsic Dolphin Pinta and the storeship Monongahela The Trenton Nipsic and Dolphin have joined the squadron during the past year and the Iroquois and Juniata have left it. The former, in need of extensive repairs was ordered to the Mare Island navy yard and in March last was put out of commission, and later ordered to the Asiatic station Vessels of the squadron have visited during the year the principal ports on the west coast of Mexico and Central and South America, but on account of political disturbances in the Hawaiian and Samoan islands, and in Peru, almost the entire force on the station has been kept constantly in the waters of those countries for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens The Mohican having been over three years in commission, has received new officers and men and is now at the Mare Island yard refitting for service The Monongahela is there undergoing repairs, and when they are completed will receive stores and supplies for the Pacific squadron and return to her station The Pinta is still employed in Alaskan waters

WORK OF THE THETIS

Of the steamer Thetis the report says The Thetis has been employed during the past year in special service in the North Pacific She has been actively engaged in visiting the principal settlements on the north and west coasts of Alaska and has rendered valuable services to our whaling fleet in the Arctic and to numerous destitute miners in Alaska Through the exertions of her commanding officer, the American schooner Jane Gray, abandoned in the Arctic, was floated and repaired sufficiently to be sent to San Francisco, where she was turned over to her owners, the officers and men of the Thetis generously waiving all claims for salvage

The recommendations are renewed to build large proving and testing machines at New York and the Mare Island navy yards and to establish central light and steam generating plants in the navy yard which should supply all of the points where steam power and light is required

Chief Constructor Wilson reports that the navy yard at Mare Island is being fitted with a complete outfit of modern ship-building tools Mare Island our only yard on the Pacific coast, is particularly well suited for ship building purposes

SUPREME COURT

A Motion For the Advancement of the Mormon Church Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—In the supreme court to-day Hon F S Richards of Salt Lake made a motion for the advancement of the case of the United States vs the Mormon church, for forfeit and escheat of church property to the government on appeal from the decree of the supreme court of Utah After stating the claims of the government and of the appellants the following reasons were given for the advancement of the cause That it is a cause in which the United States is a party that it involves the constitutionality of certain acts of congress, that it affects not only the people of Utah but the rights of church corporations of every denomination in the territories and is therefore a question of public interest that a large amount of church property has been seized and is now held by a receiver much of it of a perishable nature, and thus liable to irreparable loss and damage if left till the case can come up in its order, and delay with the great expenses entailed will amount to virtual confiscation of said property, that nearly half a million dollars of personal property has been thus seized when there is no law or semblance of law for the seizure of personal property that a part of the real estate realized has been held by said church for over thirty five years and before the act of 1862 was passed limiting the amount of real estate to be held by church corporations and that another part has been held as a parsonage, and is exempted in the terms of the law

For these and other reasons appellants ask an early hearing of the case The counsel for the government offered no objection The court took the case under advisement

REDUCING THE SURPLUS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Wants Appropriations to the Amount of $323 467,488

WASHINGTON Dec 3.—The secretary of the treasury has transmitted to congress estimates of appropriations required for the government service for the fiscal year ending June 30 1890 They aggregate $323 467,488, which is $382 301 less than the estimates for 1889 and $1 530 511 more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year The estimates are as follows Legislative establishment, $3 381 963, executive establishment $18 955 081, judicial establishment $436 000, foreign and interior intercourse $1 947 565, military establishments $25 233 372, naval establishments $25,162 028 Indian affairs $5,475 410 pensions $81 758 100, public works, $21 909, postal service $4 303 414 miscellaneous $26 856 385 permanent annual appropriation $108 691 005 total $323 467,488

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

HIS LAST MESSAGE

The President Reiterates His Famous Tariff Views.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS REVIEWED

The Sackville Incident Touched Briefly—A Glance at the Departments—The Government's Indian Policy—Pensions—Etc

WASHINGTON Dec 3.—Following is the president's message, as read before congress to-day

To the Congress of the United States As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident With the expiration of the present session of the congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance with all its promised blessings of a government founded upon the freedom of the people The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity

When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution Departure from the lines there laid down is an admission of its failure It is only by a strict adherence to the directions they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fixed that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self government

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other The government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by this government.

The citizen of our republic, in its early days, rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was reinforced by the free thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were then avoided, or sternly regulated or restrained. The pomp and glitter of government offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who side by side in friendly competition, fought for the ennoblement and dignity of their country for the solution of the problem of free government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them

THE DANGERS OF THE PRESENT

A century has passed Our cities are the abiding place of wealth and luxury Our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic. Our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity While only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading, upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of the rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are not measured solely by the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people The gulf between the employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming—one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor

As we view the achievement of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. The corporations, which should be carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

THE CITIZEN'S DUTY

Still, congratulating ourselves on the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these dangers are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of living of our people and to be taken from our consumers which unreasonably swell the profits of a small, but powerful minority

The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws but to the extent that the mass of our citizens shall not be inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored few

The government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people This is not equality before the law The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic It stifles in the favored class all the patriotic glow of the country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that our government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of the assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage and in combination to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly control the suffrage of the people

BLIND TO THEIR INTERESTS

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see and estimate misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, and to understand that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world that their lands are declining in value, while their debts increase, and that without compensating labor they are forced, by the action of the government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support, or leave no margin for accumulation

Our workingmen enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of the tariff laws will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class

Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justness of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families

When, to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws, there shall be added the discontent of those who will suffer from such discrimination, we shall realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism, and oppressed poverty and toil which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attack with wild disorder the citadel of rule

He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor Any intermediary between the people and their government or the least relegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

THE TARIFF SHOULD BE REDUCED

A sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under the present conditions Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property of all who believe that the contentment and comfort of the many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered, in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guaranty of our national progress and of all who desire to see the product of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded but the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. The existing evils and injustices should be honestly recognized boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected fair and conservative toward existing industries but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined It should never be compromised It is the people's cause

PRIVATE INTERESTS CONTROL CONGRESS.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so prominently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive way with our tariff laws, are related to if they are not responsible for the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general government is the fountain of individual and private aid, that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fulness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealings should be waived These ideas have been unhappily, much encouraged by legislative acquiescence Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen the failure to support claims against the government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations not claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinates and postpones action upon subjects of great public importance but involving no special private or partisan interests, should arrest attention and lead to reformation

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated The crowded condition of the calender of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and the denial to justice resulting therefrom has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits While this subject remains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands, so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than for homes of honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of congress, many claims to public lands and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management is recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem has thus far failed of legislative sanction while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied

The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts and a postoffice building in the national capital are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

Revisions of our pension laws could be easily made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant, but while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation which either bears upon its face its private character, or which, upon examination, developes such a motive power, and yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with an unselfish purpose.

WHAT THE PEOPLE EXPECT

Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing good, has given the American people a desire to require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all things to the public good. This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of federal and local care and regulation is of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground.

Having undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide, let us follow the way it points out let us hope it will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution afforded. What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future path

The seventh president of the United States, the soldier and statesman and all the time the firm and brave friend of the people said, in vindication of his course as the protector of popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship "The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people unimpaired the sacred trust they have confided to my charge to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation to persuade my countrymen so far as I may that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments that they will find happiness or their liberty and protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp protecting all and granting favors to none dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce that the genius of our people requires such an one only under which our states may remain for ages to come united prosperous and free"

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president from time to time to give to congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations Since my annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by the performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. The international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen under the treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland I regret to say are not satisfactorily adjusted These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of February 20, 1888, together with which a convention concluded under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of February last for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding was submitted by me for the approval of the senate. This treaty having been rejected by the senate I transmitted a message to congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterward on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the senate alone. Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore I merely repeat as applicable to the present time the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of September 1 last, that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax.

Having essayed in the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply a satisfactory practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related, and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

THE REMOVAL OF SACKVILLE.

About the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and the senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited.

Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of the discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such functions would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments and was inconsistent with the welfare and self respect of the government of the United States. The usual interchange of communications has since continued through her majesty's legation in this city.

ALASKAN AFFAIRS.

My endeavors to establish by international co-operation, measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the senate.

The coast and boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I had the honor to recommend to the congress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications that adequate appropriation for a reconnaissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by congress with as little delay as possible. The knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement.

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels has not yet become effective through concurrent action by the Canadian government.

FRANCE, GERMANY, ETC.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France has called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In advance of a conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained not only with regard to France but as to all countries with which the United States has just concluded special treaties.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people and their appreciation of the high character of the late aged Emperor William and their sympathy with the heroism and suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick.

I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa, and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course of time, the history of events in those islands will be found.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the first day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the senate, with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who have suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

On the 9th of August, 1887 notification was given by the Japanese minister at this capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft of the jurisdictional convention, which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was however accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision. Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations it is hoped that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as respects foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in [illegible]

I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries [illegible] to Japanese subjects in the island of [illegible] by the target practice of one of our vessels.

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received. The formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882 is now established. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular courts in Corea.

Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capital, and has evinced a very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am therefore hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

THE HAYTIAN INSURRECTION.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Salomon has been forcibly overthrown and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Salomon that no government constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering with responsibility the affairs of the country. Our representation has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under the color of a blockade of which no reasonable notice had been given and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and in consequence measures to prevent and redress any molestation of any of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.

Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extension of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created.

In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders no features present stronger recommendation for congressional action than the establishment of communication by a submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographic position of the Hawaiian group in relation to our Pacific states creates a natural mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which made closer communication a logical and commercial necessity.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise location of our boundary line is needful, and an adequate appropriation is now recommended.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to advert to the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task of maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22d of March last, the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both of the parties in interest.

The empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru have been disposed of, either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian government, and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on November 7 last, and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted.

ARBITRATION.

In the pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claims of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the senate. Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark and of Van Bokkelen against Hayti will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended under the advice and approval of the senate.

Through unseen causes foreign to the will of both governments, the ratification of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the rehearing of claims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1866 failed to exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for the exchange of ratifications, and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention now awaits the advice and consent of the senate. Although this matter in the stage referred to concerns only the concurrent treaty making power of one branch of congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative capacity in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixed commission of Caracas. With every desire to do justice to the representations of Venezuela in this regard the time seems to have arrived to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist.

THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

As authorized by congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American states together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics. Excepting in those cases where, from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned, the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our own hands unrestricted by conventional agreements with other governments.

In conformity also with congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washington in April next upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured, important results may be confidently anticipated.

The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof in relation to the tonnage duties, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused a wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. The questions are important, and I shall make them a subject of special and more detailed communication at the present session.

EVILS OF IMMIGRATION.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the general privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States, they make prompt claim for its national protection, and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the state department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort and so distributed as to give subordinate agencies jurisdiction of affairs over a considerable district.

I repeat the recommendation heretofore made by me, that the appropriation for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast, that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be forbidden, that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

THE INAUGURATION CENTENNIAL.

Preparations for the centennial celebration, on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country with this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operative action by congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operation of the several branches of the government related to this department. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074 76. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by $7,862,797 10. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, are $259,653,958 67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116 09. The decrease in these expenditures, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30 1887 was $8,278,220 30, notwithstanding the payment of more than $5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year.

The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ending September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to $377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are $273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890 are $377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,767,488 34, showing a surplus of $101,232,511 66. The foregoing statement of the surplus does not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than $47,000,000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenue for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was $5,489,174 26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was $723,948 04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,139 88 for the following year.

BOND PURCHASES.

The requirements of the sinking fund have been met for the year ended June 30, 1888, and for the current year also, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law, as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress, removing all doubt as to the executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613. The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 3 per cent. and upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified on the bonds if they had run to their maturity is about $27,165,000. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government, but, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws, had been left in the hands of the people it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent. per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest on the principal and the premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent., the saving of 2 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be $55,760,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the government is forced to pursue the policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only $326,000 so often that the aggregate of sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than $19,700,000.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was $[illegible] after deducting about $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act $[illegible] in silver dollars, [illegible] of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined $[illegible], and of this $[illegible] was in circulation in coin, and $[illegible] in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, $[illegible] had been coined, $[illegible] of silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $[illegible] in certificates. The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendation I ask the careful attention of congress to the secretary's report.

THE ARMY.

The secretary of war reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107 07, of which sum $9,158,516 63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

The board of ordnance and fortifications provided for under the act approved September 22 last was convened October 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for eight inch and twelve inch guns under the provisions of section four and also for procuring twelve-inch breech loading mortars cast iron and hooped with steel under the provisions of section five of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board by the ordnance department on the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country was granted by the secretary on November 12, and on November 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on December 20, 1888, and for the mortars on December 15, 1888.

A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on October 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminaries of this board with an estimate for shop buildings and officers' quarters were approved by the board of ordnance and fortification November 6. The specification and forms of advertisement and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting proposals for the excavation for the shop buildings and for erecting two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of the machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortifications bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about 1890.

Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared and advertisements issued for proposals. These guns will be of fifteen inches calibre, and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about 500 pounds of explosive gelatine, with full calibre projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of this law will be purchased during the year.

I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the secretary's report, all of which are in my opinion calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

SHERIDAN'S DEATH.

The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave, experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counsellor and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career, but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.

THE INDIANS.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mt. Vernon barracks, in the state of Alabama. They numbered, on the 1st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys and 69 girls, in all 392 persons. The commanding officers state that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible under the circumstances. The children, as they arrive at a suitable age, are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton, and last summer charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to those Indians for the purpose of instructing the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily given, accommodations provided for the teachers and a certain portion of the buildings at the barracks were made available for this purpose. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to the reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity. If the lives and property of the citizens of the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government their continual restraint at a distance from the scene of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages, is still necessary. It is mistaken philanthropy, in every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter, and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those on the war path, who have heretofore been actually guilty of atrocious murders but of their kindred and friends who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent. These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint, far from the locality of their former reservation. They should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and to the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but the plea for their return to their old home should be persistently rejected.

The secretary of war in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians and recites with painful vividness their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire for the return of the prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or any other grounds.

THE NAVY.

The report of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstruction of the navy during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion, and in addition to the above, the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Berresshof torpedo boats are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as a part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditure of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the department are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases which, in the years 1884 and 1885, amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the department, to the loss of 11 per cent., so that at the present about 90 per cent. of the total departmental purchases are made by contract, and after competition. As the expenditures on account exceed an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies been introduced.

THE POSTOFFICES.

The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6124 in three years, and of 2219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England states 5, Middle states 181, Southern states 1, Indian territory 1406, the states and territories of the Pacific coast 190, the ten states and territories of the West and Northwest 435, district of Columbia 1, total, 2219.

Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888.

In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,916,411. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year is 6000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 1,276,460 miles.

The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of $143,000,000 for the year.

During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with the Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states.

The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions so far as negotiated has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits.

In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at the fourth class rate of postage.

It is not possible here to touch even briefly upon all the great postal questions which illustrate the forces and rapid growth of this business and the needs of legislative adjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. Attention is invited to the thorough and valuable recommendations of the postmaster general. A department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870, to $52,700,000 in 1888, despite the reductions of postage which have forced reduced rates of revenue, while greatly increasing the business, demands the careful consideration of the congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

A bill proposed by the postmaster general was introduced at the last session of the congress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building, to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens, invariably disturbed by change of leasings and site, it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rentals at the rate of from seven to eight per cent per annum on what the cost of such public building would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places and involving an expenditure not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of congress. Of the total number of postmasters 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service and their compensation is fixed by percentages on the receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been and probably was at some time just, but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to the subject to the end that fourth class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law in fixing the rate intended for them.

Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in the postoffices, and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the postmaster general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for relief of the carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion, substitutes for holidays and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars have been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but forty, while the total appropriation for all the clerks in the offices throughout the United States is $5,950,000.

THE MAILS AND THE RAILROADS.

The legislation affecting the relations of the government with the railroads is in need of revision. While, for the most part, the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, although the railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mails. The only alternative provided by act of congress in the case of refusal, is for the postmaster general to send the mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

It is gratifying to note, from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster general's report, that notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditures has been lessened and the efficiency has been improved in every branch, that fraud and crime have decreased, that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever before.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney general, as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in this report that though judgments in civil suits amounting to $552,021 08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $112,924 was collected thereon, and that fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808 43, and only $109,648 42 of this sum was paid on account thereof. These facts furnish an illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails—that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen.

It also appears from this report that though prior to March 1885 there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho, under the laws of 1862 and 1882 punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly 600 convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Immigration Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted in a degree favorable to the government, the declaring of the charters of these corporations forfeited and the escheating of their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

In the report of the secretary of the interior which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs, connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can be here made, but I commend the entire report to the attention of congress, and trust the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a rightful disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened equal and fraternal citizens. They came into the national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer, and we have no excuse for the violation of the principles cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition, or an administration which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of the expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity, and can not be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over 80,000,000 acres have been wrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry, although less than a quarter of the area thus unjustly lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery.

DESERT LANDS.

Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the use of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. The lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies, which, by such means, may exercise lordship over the areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions, which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained, the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demands for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants to the states for internal improvements of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected, and now that their existence is more pressing than ever legislation is demanded to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them, and I commend its continued observance.

Allotments of land in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. [illegible] the Indians [illegible] risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Wherever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate.

But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension urged by the secretary of such complete facilities for education as shall at the earliest possible day embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to sure pursuits of some form of useful industry. Capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It can not be too soon for the Indian nor for the interest and good name of the nation.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools have increased by over 900 during the year and the total enrollment reached 1521. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youths is now 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing all are surmountable, and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to their settlement. Notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of the objections, their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of $1 25 per acre for the entire body of land, the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of overreaching can in any manner be charged against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been.

I concur in the suggestion of the secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the two reservations in Colorado, and the Crees. They should, in my opinion, receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

The number of pensioners added to the roll during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888 is 60,252. An increase of pensions has been granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions were 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to the beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416 66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861 92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280 22.

The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was $3,262,524 67, making the entire expenditure of the bureau $82,038,386 57, being 21½ per cent of the total expenditures of the government during the year.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid, cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government. The numerous private bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of the general laws, while they increase in many cases the existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many of those whom our citizens delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture has continued with a good measure of success. In its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American husbandry, it has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious diseases of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest rewards of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefit alike to buyer and grower.

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected. With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with enormous death and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing state co-operation in connection with authority from congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the western states and also from the eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted states, which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

During the past four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane, has been introduced into this country and fully perfected by experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical, and it is through [illegible] that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis, and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been taken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economies and amelioration of rural practice.

A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for by proper function of the department is now in operation. It is said this supervision is very important, and should be wisely and vigilantly directed, to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good, and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriation made from the public treasury.

THE RAILROADS.

The adjustment of the relations between the government and the railroad companies which have rich land grants, and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of their roads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for payment of such indebtedness, at least in one case, where the corporation appears to be able to comply with the well guarded and exact terms of such extension, and the reinforcement of their opinion by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience, appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition, with a view to final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than upon prejudices or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing.

THE DISTRICT.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the district government, and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such a satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to congress bids for desirable and needed improvements. The commissioners recommend certain legislation which, in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the district. I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners, without delay, to collect, digest and properly arrange the laws by which the district is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor.

The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to license granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congressional appropriations, are commended to your care and consideration.

I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the district. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of the citizens is manifest.

IN CONCLUSION.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation on behalf of a great nation and a confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND

Washington D C Dec 3, 1888

THE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT

His Report Deals Principally With Frauds Upon the Customs Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—In his annual report James A. Jewell, supervising special agent of the treasury, states that the amount recovered and paid into the treasury through the direct services of officers and employes of his division exceeds the total cost of such services by $[illegible]. This is exclusive of the amount involved in suits commenced and undetermined, of reduction of expenses recommended and of additions aggregating $653,311 to invoiced values.

In discussion of the subject of undervaluations and false classifications he says:

While the chief officers of customs at the principal ports have generally co-operated heartily with the department in its efforts to enforce the laws and regulations in these regards, the abuses mentioned continue, unscrupulous men still prosper at the expense of the public revenue and of honest importers, and it is manifest that justice and equality at the custom houses cannot be secured to all interested without radical revision of the revenue customs laws and reformation of the existing administrative methods and machinery.

He stated that the high duty on smoking opium and the fact that it is easily smuggled has made it a favorite object of traffic with those who wish to benefit by violation of the revenue laws. The large profits obtainable in this business have led to the formation of rings in which instances have come to light where customs officers have had a part. It has been ascertained that persons of prominence in the community where they reside are involved in these transactions, some of whom have been indicted and are awaiting trial. It is highly desirable that the recommendation of the department made last year for the passage of a bill prohibiting the importation of smoking opium and providing for the seizure and destruction of the drug in that form wherever found should be speedily passed by congress.

CLAIMS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

California Likely to Get the Cabinet Place—What Oregon May Get.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—It may be stated as almost a certainty that two high political offices will soon fall to the Pacific coast. One, a cabinet place, will be given within a few months, the other an associate justiceship of the United States supreme court will be given within a few years at the furthest. Justice Field has begun his twenty seventh year on the bench. He might have retired on full pay two years ago. It is probable that one of these offices will go to California and the other to Oregon. This fact will have its influence upon at least one man on the Pacific coast.

It is thought here that California will certainly get the cabinet place, although there are four or five candidates in Oregon. It has been said that Senator Dolph would accept a place in the cabinet. This is not correct. He prefers the senate and is a candidate for re-election to the office he now holds. Oregonians now here think that California will get the cabinet appointment, and they hope, later, to get the associate justiceship when that is vacant. Harrison has talked quite freely with Allison and Spooner about the composition of his cabinet, and to both he has said he would take some one from the Pacific coast. The only danger that the coast may forfeit the appointment is that the friends of the various candidates may indulge in such detraction of rival candidates that Harrison can take no one.

A CLAIM ALLOWED.

The Consul to China Allowed $13,839 for Issuing Certificates to Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—The court of claims to-day gave judgment for $13,839 in favor of Col John F Mosby, late United States consul general to China. This represents fees for issuing certificates to Chinese emigrants to the United States, etc, collected in an official capacity and for which the accounting officers of the treasury refused to allow him credit.

A Judicial Difference of Opinion.

CHICAGO, Dec 3.—This afternoon Judge Tuley, of the superior court issued a rule on Judge Pendergast of the county court forbidding him to proceed to appoint a receiver for the bankrupt firm of Lindauer Bros & Co, clothiers. Judge Pendergast held that Judge Tuley had no jurisdiction in the premises, and proceeded to appoint a receiver.

Judge Prendergast named Michael J. Schweisthal, cashier of the International bank, as assignee. The matter was further complicated this afternoon by the action of Judge Horton who, on petition of the attorneys for the insolvents and several New York creditors appointed Bernard Kuppenheimer receiver for the failed firm. It is said the petition of these creditors was part of the plan to outwit Judge Prendergast, and they certainly now have the best of the matter as Receiver Kuppenheimer took possession of the property to-night before Assignee Schweisthal put in an appearance. According to Judge Tuley's rule Judge Prendergast must explain his action to-morrow.

Entrapped by a Woman.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—Phil Daly, a well known sporting man, went to a house on Fourth avenue this afternoon, in response to a letter from a woman, and was received by two men who with drawn revolvers demanded his money and valuables. A struggle ensued and Daly received a bullet wound in the scalp, but succeeded in escaping. The woman in the house was arrested. The men were not found.

Shipping on the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, Dec 3.—A summary of the lake business for the season shows that forty-eight vessels and sixteen lives were lost. Ship building for next season will be extensive. At different points on the lakes sixty new vessels will be built, fifty-five of which will be steamers.

Dr. McGlynn Refuses to Recant.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—Dr McGlynn announced at the anti poverty meeting last night that he had been offered the pastorate of Middletown if he would recant his utterances against the pope. This he refused to do and had telegraphed to Rome to that effect.

A Railroad Collision.

MERRITTON, Ont, Dec. 3.—A coal train ran into an engine this morning and the fireman, Michael Sherry, Engineer James Williams and Brakeman Allen, of the coal train, were killed. It is said the body of a tramp who was stealing a ride is in the debris.

Disastrous Mine Explosion.

NEWCASTLE, Colo, Dec. 3.—A terrific explosion occurred in the Newcastle Midland mine this afternoon. One man was killed and eight seriously wounded, several of whom will die.

Freight Rates are Settled.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—Commissioner Fink said to day that with the exception of a few details all matters connected with the fixing of freight rates have been satisfactorily settled.

A Judge Dying.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—Judge Robert G. Warden is lying dangerously ill at Providence hospital, and is not expected to survive many days.

Official Vote of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 3.—The official vote of the state gives Harrison 12,[illegible], Cleveland 16,414, Fisk 400; Cleveland's plurality, 3441.

FROM FOREIGN LAN

Gladstone Takes Part in a D on the Irish Estimate.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM ST

France Urging the Pope to Leave Rome—[illegible] Milan and the Unfortunate Natalie—Cable Notes.

LONDON, Dec 3.—The commons went into committee to-night on the Irish estimates. An appropriation of £12,707 was asked in order to complete the sum of £40,707 for the expenses of the Irish secretary's office. The liberal moved a reduction, the purpose being to raise a general debate on Balfour's administration. He charged that the government was using coercion to such an extent that 1500 persons had been imprisoned since the crimes act went into operation. Balfour was seeking to conceal from the people of England acts of cruelty perpetrated in Ireland. Balfour's administration had been characterized by party malignity and calculated brutality.

Balfour retorted sharply and concluded his remarks by saying if the country understood the criminal methods by which political objects were advocated in Ireland, if the character of the alliance binding the opposition were understood, the verdict would not be with Gladstone.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

Gladstone, who had come from Hawarden in order to assist in the attack on the government, twitted Balfour and other conservatives with having sought a similar alliance on the eve of the last election. The ex-premier denied that the liberals had sought party advantages in the alliance, which arose from concurrence of opinion with the nationalists on the great lines of their policy toward Ireland.

He proceeded to charge Balfour with misrepresenting Earl Spencer's treatment of prisoners when Spencer was viceroy of Ireland and reviewed other cases. Coming to the murders at Mitchellstown he assured the conservatives that nothing but reparation would silence the reproach from that mistake. It would be heard again and again until the government would be obliged to condemn what it had heretofore praised, or until a time came when the solemn verdict of the whole country was given. The murders were never even inquired into as they ought to have been.

BALFOUR'S REJOINDER.

Mr Balfour said that Gladstone, while protesting against strong language, was indulging in criticism the chief feature of which was strength of epithet. He (Balfour) admitted that he had fallen into error regarding Earl Spencer, but the mistake arose from defective information supplied. Gladstone, in his account of the events at Mitchellstown, omitted to refer to the brutal attack on the police, thereby distorting the truth about the affair. The assailants of the government could not travel beyond the narrow limits of a few charges which had often been refuted.

After short speeches by Mr. Dillon, [illegible] O Trevelyan and Mr Balfour with reference to the Gladstonian government's treatment of political prisoners the debate, on motion of O'Brien, was adjourned.

CATHOLICISM AND POLITI

The Report That the Pope Congratulated General Harrison Denied.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The *Pilot's* Roman correspondent denies the truth of the report that the pope has directed Cardinal Gibbons to convey by propaganda congratulations to President Harrison on his election on the ground that Catholic interests will be safe in his hands.

URGED TO LEAVE HOME.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says: "The French government has secretly advised the pope to leave Italy in the event of a rupture between France and Italy, and has offered all possible assistance in the event of his deciding to go to France."

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

He is Pushing His Way Ahead Under the British Flag—The Natives Friendly.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 3.—Mail advices from the west coast of Africa say: "A rumor has reached Bonny from Upper Niger that Henry Stanley is proceeding back of the Great Oil rivers under the British flag and that the natives are friendly."

CABLE NOTES.

The Divorced Queen.

BELGRADE, Dec 3.—King Milan has issued a national decree that the divorced queen shall henceforth be addressed as Madame Natalie de Kezolo.

BELGRADE, Dec 3.—All of the presents given by ex Queen Natalie to King Milan have been returned, and 1,000,000 francs has been placed at her disposal.

Russia and Persia Disagree.

BERLIN, Dec 3.—The Cologne *Gazette* declares that diplomatic relations between Russia and Persia threaten to become strained almost to breaking, owing to the ascendancy of England in Persia. It is ascertained that the shah refused an exequatur to a Russian consul at Meshed where an English consul has long been stationed.

The Emperor's Life Threatened.

VIENNA, Dec 3.—An anarchist has been arrested at Vienna while on his way from Rome to Trieste upon suspicion of having designs upon the life of Emperor Franz Joseph.

Twelve Gunboats Ordered.

ODESSA, Dec 3.—The Commercial bank of Odessa has ordered the construction of twelve gunboats for use in behalf of Montenegro.

Emperor William's Ailment.

BERLIN, Dec 3.—It is known definitely that Emperor William is confined with an ear complaint, and not because of a cold.

Panama Canal Shares.

PARIS, Dec 3.—Panama canal shares were quoted this afternoon at 183 francs and 75 cents.

John Bright Worse.

LONDON, Dec 3.—John Bright had a bad night and is worse this morning.

A Thief Makes a Settlement.

CHICAGO, Dec 3.—*Times* Detroit special: W. [illegible], the absconding Columbus [illegible] bank teller, made a partial settlement with [illegible] Lucas, of that bank, at Windsor, Ont., to day. He will complete the deal to-morrow and will be insured immunity from prosecution when he returns to the states.

Arrival of a Whitechapel Suspect.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—Dr Lambeck, suspected of being connected in some way with the Whitechapel murders in London, arrived in this city yesterday from Havre. The police have him under surveillance.

A LUCKY TRIAL.

The Good Fortune Which Followed Fair Treatment.

San Francisco, Feb. 29, 1888.

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to send you this voluntary statement of my experience in testing the merits of Joy's Sarsaparilla. For the past five years I have been troubled with an exceedingly sluggish liver, and within the past two years it has brought within its trail a thoroughly disordered stomach, including loss of appetite and distress after eating, pains in the back and kidneys and boils around my neck and face. I had tried several remedies which are advertised as specially for the liver, and could never get more than temporary relief of about a week or two. I was recommended to try a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla as a test, and while taking the first bottle I became convinced of its merits for I could feel it working a change in me. I have taken five bottles and during that time my troubles have left me. Everything is working free and regular, in fact, it has cleansed, purified and braced me up generally. I feel like a new man. You are at perfect liberty to use this as you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to

With Beamish, corner Third and Market street, San Francisco.

)REIGN LANDS.

ikes Part in a Debate Irish Estimate.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

Pop to Leave Rome—King he Unfortunate Natalie—Cable Notes.

—The commons went into ht on the Irish estimates n o £12 [illegible] was asked in the sum of £40 707 for the Irish secretary's office; moved a reduction, his to raise a gen- Balfour's administration, that the government n to such an extent that een imprisoned since the into opposition Balfour ioneeal from the people of of cruelty perpetrated in r's administration had been party malignity and calcu-

ed sharply and concluded aying if the country once riminal methods by which were advocated in Ireland, f the alliance binding the understood the verdict h Gladstone

STONE'S REPLY

had come from Hawarden in the attack on the gov- Balfour and other conser- g sought a similar alliance last election The ex pre- t the liberals had sought in the direction which arose e of opinion with the na- great lines of their policy

to charge Balfour with mis- rl Spencer's treatment of pencer was viceroy of Ire- ed other cases Coming to Mitchellstown he assured the st nothing but repentance e reproach from that mis- be heard again and again, ment would be obliged to t had heretofore practiced, came when the solemn ver- e country was given The ever even inquired into as ve been

OUR'S REJOINDER

said that Gladstone, while st strong language, was in- icism the chief feature of gth of epithet He (Balfour) had fallen into error re- encer but the mistake arose information supplied him. s account of the events at mitted to refer to the mob's olice, thereby distorting the affair The assailants of the uld not travel beyond the f a few charges which had ed

eeches by Mr Dillon, Sir G. d Mr Balfour with reference an government's treatment ners, the debate on motion adjourned

ISM AND POLITICS.

at the Pope Congratulates l Harrison Denied.

3.—The *Pilot's* Rome cable of the report that the pope dinal Gibbons to convey the ongratulations to President election on the ground that s will be safe in his hands.

D TO LEAVE HOME.

3.—The *Standard's* corres- e says The French gov- cretly advised the pope to he event of a rupture between y, and has offered all possi- the event of his deciding to

EY HEARD FROM

His Way Ahead Under the g—The Natives Friendly.

Dec. 3.—Mail advices from the Africa say "A rumor has y from Upper Niger that is proceeding back of the s under the British flag, and are friendly"

ABLE NOTES.

Divorced Queen.

ec. 3.—King Milan has issued ree that the divorced queen h be addressed as Madame lo.

ec. 3—All of the presents een Natalie to King Milan ned, and 1,000,000 francs has er disposal

nd Persia Disagree.

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Chas Lit

corner Third and Market ncisco.

NORTHWSTEERN NEWS.

Disastrous Wreck on the Northern Pacific.

A MONTANA MINER'S UPS AND DOWNS

A [illegible] of Several Other Members of a Bad Family — Notes From Various Cities of Washington Territory

St [illegible] Falls Dec 3 A freight [illegible] A [illegible] work train collided near Coeolill to- night Three men whose names are not known were killed Many cars were wrecked

A MINER'S UPS AND DOWNS

A Man Whom Wealth Has Often Favored Now Working in the Sewers

H[illegible] Dec The story of Timothy G[illegible] who is working on the sewer in H[illegible] as a laborer is a most remark- able [illegible] the ups and down of a m[illegible] in this Western country His w[illegible] career would furnish the novelist wi[illegible] to plot [illegible] of intense in- t[illegible] fortune has smiled upon him and [illegible] upon him He has been w[illegible] by turns and good luck [illegible] with him alternate- ly [illegible] turn of the [illegible] reverses d[illegible] He has won and l[illegible] when the play [illegible] And now while he is w[illegible] he seems to have no [illegible] confidence of success [illegible] next year

H[illegible] the beginning of th[illegible] boom and within a[illegible] possessed of several v[illegible] which was the A Y an[illegible] property that now has a[illegible] of thousands of tons of rich [illegible] in sight Not having [illegible] Gallagher old the[illegible] however about $50 000 With this money he went into the Red Mountain mining district and located the Iron M[illegible] mine but believing that it would never [illegible] anything big, he sold it to J[illegible] of Leadville now of Denver [illegible] work done and sold it to a English syndicate considering him [illegible] lucky because he received $33 000 for it [illegible] years ago the Iron Mask was sold for $1 [illegible] cash There has been a great an[illegible] taken from the mine and the supply seems inexhaustible

Gallagher however, stumbled on to a pocket in one of his mines in the Red Mountain country and cleared up $60 000 when it petered out Leaving Red Mountain Gallagher went to the San Juan country, where he put all his money into a hole in the ground which did not promise near as well as the mines he had owned at Leadville and Red Mountain He went out of the San Juan almost broke and turned up at Socorro New Mexico and began prospecting in Canon del Agua Luck favored him and he sold his claim for $5 000 With this money he went to Arizona and struck it moderately rich near the famous Vulture mine He sold out for $20 000 and drifted to the Coeur d'Alenes where he again lost his all And now he is working in the sewers at Helena no signs of discouragement in his face or his manner confident of his ability to "get on his feet" again and win another fortune

A BAD FAMILY

Arrest of the Father of Two Women in Custody For Murder

Seattle Dec 3—Deputy Sheriff Martin of [illegible] Oregon, arrived here yesterday in search of J C Ricks, wanted in Oregon for stealing horses Ricks is father of Mrs John Summerville whose husband died under suspicious circumstances a year ago Ricks Anna Holloway and Mattie Eager formerly Mrs Summerville are now in custody at Walla Walla but are expected to arrive here in a few days The crime on which Ricks is now wanted was committed on Camas prairie a few days ago Old man Ricks and two sons stole twelve horses traded them for cattle and then sold the cattle to butcher The two sons are now in custody waiting trial The capture of one of the sons was rather difficult [illegible] where [illegible] was unknown till h[illegible] who went into the woods daily was tracked by Martin when Charley was found in a secluded cabin where he was taken by surprise on the following day

FROM WALLA WALLA

A Batch of Convicted Criminals Sentenced The Blyo Case—Notes.

Walla Walla Dec 3—This afternoon Sheriff Bowles took from the jail to the penitentiary the following prisoners sentenced in court this morning Allard Menier, horse stealing one year, Sandy Forest, grand larceny three years J Wilkerson A W Scammon Peter Williams each three years for burglary The following were sent to the county jail Geo Slaughter horse stealing six months, Edward Vaile cattle stealing nine months, John Claflin assault, ten days

In the Blye case the attorneys submitted a proposal that the prisoner should be allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter for killing Peter Moritz so that sentence in both cases might be made at the same time In case this plea is not accepted argument on a motion for a new trial will be made The matter will be disposed of to morrow morning

The receipts of the Catholic fair which closed Saturday night amounted to over $1600 which is much greater than ever before and is an indication of better times

Parker the man shot at Wallula a few days ago while attempting to enter a residence is in so precarious a condition at the hospital that his life is despaired of

Saturday C C McCoy sold a one sixth interest in the Little Pittsburg claim near Sparta Oregon to Cooper and Schmuck, of this city for $5000 cash

A startling revelation in the Davis murder case is probable within the next forty eight hours

D Mallory of Portland is here on legal [illegible]

The marriage of Lizzie Justice and Thomas Hamilton will take place Wednesday evening

FROM ALBANY

Result of the City Election—Slight Accident A Small Fire

Albany Or Dec 3—The city election to day resulted in the election of F M French, C [illegible] Burkhart and J W Dyo[illegible] councilmen W A Humphrey treasurer John Hoffman marshal The question of shall cows be restrained from running at large within the city limits was carried by an overwhelming vote

Harry Phillips son of Capt W N Phillips living near this city had his hand mangled in a feed cutting machine yesterday necessitating the amputation of two fingers

A small fire occurred last night in the Oregon [illegible] house The roof was considerably [illegible] damage about $100

FROM OLYMPIA

District Court in Session—Haines [illegible] Electric Lights

Olympia W T Dec 3—District court convened to day Judge Allyn presiding The [illegible] light and the term will probably be a short one

[illegible] friends of Hon J C Haines [illegible] and republicans are rejoicing [illegible]

[illegible] lighted with electricity

[illegible] and Annie Pixley played on [illegible] to a good house They will play [illegible] to night and proceed to Portland [illegible] the towns along the railroad

SEATTLE NEWS ITEMS

Chief Justice Boyle Appoints His Son to Office

Seattle W T Dec 3 Chief Justice Boyle [illegible] appointed his son Edward O B[illegible] deputy clerk of the district court vice H [illegible] resigned

The steamship Walla Walla Capt D O Blackburn broke the record to day by making the run from San Francisco to Seattle [illegible] hours She arrived here at [illegible] M, fully twelve hours ahead of the usual [illegible]

FROM SALEM.

he City Election a Complete Victory for the Republicans—Supreme Court.

Salem Or Dec 3—The most hotly contested city election the capital city has known for years occurred to day and resulted in a complete victory for the republican city ticket and the election of a republican alderman in every ward but the fourth.

Following are the majorities on the city ticket

For mayor—George Williams republican, over P H D'Arcy, democrat 23 majority

For recorder—L P Conn republican over Jno M Chase, democrat 6.

For marshal—J H Ross republican the present incumbent over H Birendrick democrat 226

For treasurer E L Swafford republican over Hugh Thompson democrat 182

The vote for aldermen stood as follow

First ward S Farrar rep 73 Edward Hirsch rep 81 D [illegible] dem 4 D I Wagner dem 48

Second ward [illegible] Collins rep [illegible] W J Polly dem [illegible]

Third ward [illegible] rep 64 W I Gray dem 61

Fourth ward A N Bush dem 1 0 Tasper Minto rep 119

The next council will stand 17 rep [illegible] 1 democrat

[illegible]

Henry [illegible] Baurne [illegible] county court affirmed [illegible] reversed Opinion by [illegible]

Thomas Mount [illegible] Egerton Hogg [illegible]

FROM TACOMA

New Hack System to Be Established—Fund For a Free Library

Tacoma Dec [illegible] M J [illegible] Theodore Guiney of Boston whose name has become [illegible] through the introduction by [illegible] principal [illegible] to [illegible] hacks which [illegible] in this city for the purpose of introducing his hacks [illegible] labor have been [illegible] it is said and a [illegible] corporation will be signed [illegible] will be taken to put the system in operation The names of the corporation will include many influential [illegible] of this city

At the office of the Merchants National bank to night was held a conference [illegible] between the committees appointed by the city council and the Library Association in accordance with a resolution adopted at the council meeting [illegible] The conference resulted [illegible] committee [illegible] request to the city [illegible] for a fund of $1200 per annum to be appropriated for library purposes

OREGON'S ADVANCE

The State's Progress as Viewed by a San Francisco Journal

San Francisco Dec 3 In an editorial to day [illegible] on the rapid increase of population of Oregon judged by her increased vote the *Chronicle* has many compliments things to say about the state Says this paper But Oregon has grown in other respects as well as in population and the doctrine of republicanism There has been a steady and harmonious development of her natural resources, and constant accession to her wealth and importance She has added greatly to her railroad facilities during the last few years and has come into direct communication with the East and with California by means of railways so that she has entirely overcome the isolation which formerly characterized her, and seemed to put her outside the sisterhood of states No longer rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound save his own dashings, but from mouth to source the noble river of the West is all alive with varied industries, and waters which were once unbroken save by the dip of the paddle or the sharp prow of the light canoe are now churned and lashed into seething foam by the wheels of numerous steamers of all kinds that ply upon the mighty stream Oregon has before her a brilliant future She is richly endowed with vast stores of natural wealth which need only the magic wand of capital, properly applied to convert into sources of immense profit to their fortunate possessors She has abundant room and to spare for a large population The indications are that she has begun to be appreciated at her true value The next census will show we think that Oregon has almost doubled her population since 1880 and that upon congressional reapportionment she will be entitled to at least one more member of congress

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A San Franciscan Shot by an Unknown Man

San Francisco Dec 3—Joseph Hayes a boarding house keeper on the water front was this evening shot and almost instantly killed by an unknown man while drinking in the Bank Exchange saloon The murderer escaped and has not yet been arrested

At the time of the shooting there were six men in the saloon all of whom deny knowing the man who fired the fatal shot As near as can be ascertained, Hayes who was somewhat under the influence of liquor got into a quarrel with a man named Langford and as Langford says became abusive which led to the encounter between the men While the men were scuffling a pistol shot was fired and Hayes fell to the floor with a bullet through his brain

The police were immediately notified and came to the saloon where Hayes lay unconscious He was taken to a hospital where he expired in a short time All the men in the saloon were arrested but no trace of the murderer had been found up to a late hour

CONVICTION IMPOSSIBLE

John J Prewett the Alleged Murderer of Dr Powers, Discharged

Salinas Dec 3—This morning upon calling the trial calendar in the superior court before Hon John N Alexander judge, upon the motion of the district attorney the case of the people vs John J Prewett for the alleged murder of Dr Powers was dismissed by the court on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to obtain a conviction Prewett has been tried three times and each time the jury disagreed

THE TREASURY.

A Synopsis of the Forthcoming Report of the Secretary

San Francisco Dec 3—An evening paper prints a synopsis of the secretary of the treasury's report in which the total ordinary receipts of the government were $37[illegible] expenditures $2[illegible] 58, surplus $119 612, 731 of which $83 084 405 was applied to the purchase of bonds and redemption of obligations leaving a balance added to cash in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year of $36 527 710

For the present fiscal year the estimated and actual receipts are placed at $7 000 000 expenditures, 27 000 000 and [illegible] 104 000 000 The secretary estimates the surplus at the end of June 30 1889 at 288 000 000 which ought to be used in the purchase of interest bearing debt $88 000 000 four and a half per cent and $630 000 000 four per cent bonds are now outstanding

The secretary, speaking of the tariff recommends reduction of taxation as far as possible without too sudden a disturbance of existing interests

Regarding silver coinage the secretary says During the past few years the decrease of circulation caused by the cancellation of national bank notes and by the deposit of money with the treasury by banks to redeem their notes when presented for that purpose has been but little exceeded by the increase of circulation of silver certificates and of standard silver dollars Thus silver seems to have filled the vacuum caused by redemption of the national bank circulation

The total number of alien passengers coming into the United States during the year from foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico was 567 510 At the port of San Francisco here were 17 [illegible] arrivals including 12 [illegible] Chinese returning

The lighthouse board states that the Pacific coast is insufficiently lighted and the secretary recommends that the coast be supplied with every aid to navigation that can be made

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS

Funeral of Hall McAllister

San Francisco Dec 3—The funeral of the late Hall McAllister, the noted barrister took place this afternoon The remains were interred in Laurel Hill cemetery All the superior courts United States courts and the supreme court were adjourned as a mark of respect. Among the pall bearers were the U S district attorney, Judge Hoffman John Mackay and Gen E D Keyes

The California Pioneers

San Francisco Dec 3—At a monthly meeting of the California pioneers this evening an obituary committee of three was appointed on the death of Hall McAllister, Chairman Holland of the committee appointed to investigate blackballing for membership reported that nine out of eleven candidates were descendants of members of the society The committee believed that blackballing on the ground that the society had all the members it could support constituted misconduct and recommended that action be taken to prevent further blackballing After much discussion the report was adopted

To Ply on Puget Sound

San Francisco Dec 3—The British steamer [illegible] en route to Victoria arrived in port to day seventy one days from Glasgow She was built for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (limited) and is intended to ply on Puget sound She is a steel steamer and was built for the company by John Elder & Co [illegible] on the Clyde She [illegible] for coal and or [illegible] leave for the Sound in a few days [illegible] manager of the Canadian [illegible] Navigation Company will be a [illegible]

More Contestants for the Blythe Estate

San Francisco Dec [illegible] Blythe [illegible] counsel in London [illegible] in the matter of six new contestants [illegible] of Thomas H Blythe [illegible] how [illegible] Williams

Personal and General

[illegible]

Election at Los Angeles

[illegible] The [illegible] candidate for mayor [illegible] was [illegible] elected

Wages Will Not Be Reduced

Deming [illegible] 3 With reference to the threatened strike of employes of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad whose wages were affected by the reduction of 10 per cent which was to [illegible] General Superintendent [illegible] notice that the wages will continue as heretofore The reduction was expected to be voluntary

Advance In Freight Rates

San Diego Dec 3—The general agent of the Central and California Southern roads says at the beginning of January there will be a 20 per cent advance in freight rates from the East to Pacific coast points

Another of the Chester Victims

San Francisco Dec 3—The body of Alva Pratt who was drowned in the City of Chester disaster was found in the bay to day He was an employe of the Wigwam theater this city

Accidental Death

Marysville Dec 3—The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death this afternoon in the case of George Murphy, ex fire department engineer run over by a train Sunday

Shipping Intelligence

San Francisco Dec 3—Arrived—Steamer Wilmington Puget sound barkentine Port Land Shoalwater bay

Cleared—Steamer Costa Rica Nina

Ellensburg Items

Ellensburg W T Dec 3—The Ellensburg board of trade is preparing to give C H Prescott and Paul Schulze a reception at the Johnson house to morrow night

Petitions are being circulated in Ellensburg Waterville and towns along the upper Columbia for a congressional appropriation to improve the river

Immigration to Lake Chelan still continues Several hundred people have gone in there this year, and find such a splendid country that they are now inducing their friends to follow them The road between Ellensburg and that section will be kept open all winter

Spokane Falls Notes

Spokane Falls, W T, Dec 3—W W Witherspoon was selected chief of the fire department to night without opposition

The Monroe street bridge subscribers have approved the plans of the San Francisco Bridge Company The bridge will be built at once if the council will give $15 000 It is to cost $[illegible] 000

THE FUNERALS OF PARIS

An Enormous Establishment Where 15 000 Coffins Are Kept In Stock

In all countries death and the ceremonies of burial are sad and repulsive In France perhaps, decency is observed as well as in any country thanks to the excellent organization of the Compagnie des Pompes Funebres, which forms so to speak, the administration of all the churches in Paris, exercising on their behalf the monopoly of funeral ceremonies This company, whose monopoly is regulated by law is a vast enterprise, possessed of exceptional resources, an immense number of horses and carriages, a numerous and well disciplined personnel Every year it takes charge of about 50 000 funerals about half of which are those of the poor Thanks to this enterprise even the poorest citizens are buried with some show of decency and in conformity with strict rules

The administration of the Pompes Funebres is situated at Paris in the Rue d'Aubervilliers, It is a long heavy, white stone building built round a vast glass roofed courtyard To the right and left of the entrance door are the offices of the director and the bookkeeping department In the courtyard are the store rooms the stables, the coach houses and the harness rooms Everything is black sombre and silent, everything is rigorously numbered and ticketed classified and arranged for immediate use The *porteurs* or bearers commonly called *croquemorts* have a big room furnished with oak benches where they assemble every morning 400 in number to await orders—gloomy serious clad in various styles some with blouses but most of them in jackets Over this room are other rooms with cupboards running down the middle in double rows Each cupboard is numbered and fitted with a lock the key of which the correspondingly numbered *croquemort* keeps In these cupboards are kept the uniforms of the bearers who dress before going out on service and undress when their service is over only wearing their regulation costume while on duty The masters of ceremonies have each a private room to dress in Their uniform consists of a cocked hat coat, knee breeches, silk stockings buckled shoes a court sword and a wand This personage is paid by the day so much for each funeral His duty is to arrange the procession in proper order to fix the order of the precedence among the mourners and to start the funeral

Beneath the vast building of the Pompes Funebres are cellars dimly lighted with gas jets and full of rows and rows of coffins of all sizes and qualities This cellar contains a stock of 15 000 coffins ready for use varying in length from 5 feet [illegible] inches down to 27½ inches which are the maximum and minimum sizes of dead French humanity For persons taller than 6 feet 2 inches a coffin has to be built on purpose and to order On one side of the cellar are the lead coffins and in one corner a stock of square boxes in which coffins are packed for traveling by rail or steamer without attracting attention Near the door of the cellar are some huge coffins with a circumference of six or more feet destined for the accommodation of very obese corpses Likewise near the door are thirty handcarts of peculiar form with two wheels painted green and lined with black these carts are used only when some terrible epidemic is decimating the population The prices of the coffins of the inner lining and of the covering all are fixed by an immutable tariff In 1870 during the siege the little handcarts painted green and lined with black had to serve universally as hearse for all the horses had been killed for food

A Babe in the House

Is the source of much sunshine and joy brightening many a dark cloud and lightening many a heavy load—but joys continual abide only in a healthy body The Creator with great wisdom has distributed over the earth vegetable remedies for every ill of human kind This marvelous Laboratory reveals its secrets to man only by long and searching labor Few men have attained greater success than Dr R. V Pierce, nor devised for suffering humanity a greater production than his "Golden Medical Discovery," the unfailing remedy for consumption in its earliest stages, as well as for chronic nasal catarrh, scrofula, tumors and all blood disorders.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

An Anarchist Murders the Man Who Helped Him.

LONGSTREET CALLS ON HARRISON

Two Murderers in Peril From a Mob Honors For the Champion Oarsman—Notes From Various Eastern Towns

Indianapolis Dec 3—A desperate and cold blooded attempt to commit murder occurred early this morning in the bakery of James Bruce About three years ago Bruce took a poor homeless German named George Hacker into his employ and taught him the trade Hacker gradually developed into a full blown anarchist and when conversing on the subject of anarchy would grow excited and abusive This morning when Bruce entered his bakery to mix the flour for his bread Hacker sprang on him armed with a hatchet and a long knife He struck Bruce on the head with the hatchet Then he crowded the victim against the wall and [illegible] plunged a dagger nine times into Bruce['s] neck and face The latter [illegible] for his wife and the brave woman rushed into the room But [illegible] the blood [illegible] him about the neck dragging him away from her husband [illegible] wrenching the hatchet to brain [illegible] victim

A terrible struggle [illegible] frantic woman and the anarchist took place He was [illegible] with murderous hate [illegible] holding his [illegible] knife in hand he [illegible] out [illegible] to [illegible] the dying [illegible] He finally got [illegible] the wife and [illegible] Bruce when the latter [illegible] struggled to his feet in a [illegible] and [illegible] struck Hacker on the head [illegible]

[illegible] the hospital with [illegible] living through the night

LONGSTREET CALLS ON HARRISON

The General Says the South Wants the Earth, If It Can Get It

Indianapolis Dec 3—President-elect Harrison had a quiet day and was at work in his library most of the time Gen James Longstreet of Georgia accompanied by Hon F A Angier of Atlanta, and I C Atkins of this city were among the callers this afternoon The president elect conversed half an hour or longer with the famous Southern soldier This evening Gen Harrison dined at the residence of Mr Atkins Other guests were Gen Longstreet E A Angier Dr Wilson and half a dozen Indiana [illegible] visitors

Gen Longstreet tells a reporter that there is not the least bit of political significance in his visit When asked what the South wanted the veteran laughingly replied "The South wants everything It wants the earth if it can get it but it wants more than anything else a good, honest and friendly spirit manifested to it We simply want to be treated kindly and considerately

MURDERERS IN GREAT PERIL

Several Hundred Citizens Around With Shotguns and Revolvers

Canyon City, Col Dec 3—George Witherell, who is charged with the murder of Charles R McKain near this place about a month ago and who is also charged with killing two other men in this state, arrived here from Denver this morning to stand trial At this time (11 30 P M) several hundred citizens are on the streets, armed with shotguns and revolvers determined to take Witherell from jail and lynch him The sheriff's family live in a part of the jail The sheriff is trying to keep the mob off on the plea of having a very sick child Should he succeed in keeping them off to night, citizens say it is only a matter of time when they will get him Henry, Perdu another murderer confined in the same jail, will likely suffer the same fate as Witherell if the mob gains possession of the prisoners

GRAB AN OAR, YOUNG MAN

Remarkable Honors Heaped Upon O'Connor, the Canadian Champion

Toronto, Dec 3—Forty thousand persons gave Wm O'Connor a reception to night that eclipsed the one given to Hanlan on his return from the American centennial He was presented with an address a check for $1000 and a purse containing $300 in gold, a telegram conveying the governor general's congratulations was read and many prominent citizens made speeches

THE ORIENTAL LIMITED

The First Train Leaves Chicago For San Francisco on Wednesday

Chicago Dec 3—The new Pullman train, the Oriental Limited steam heated throughout and lighted by electricity leaves here Wednesday for San Francisco via the Union and Central Pacific roads The time from Omaha to the coast is sixty three hours

Chicago Nov 3—The new Golden Gate "special train," which is to run between Omaha and San Francisco in sixty hours, making one round trip each week, left this city for Omaha this afternoon, bearing a number of prominent citizens, railroad representatives, etc It is a solid vestibule train of sleeping cars and a dining car, and has among other novelties a barber shop and bath rooms for ladies and gentlemen The train is heated throughout by steam from the locomotive and lighted by electricity

THE RESULT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A Recount Gives the Democrats the Lead For Governor

Charleston, W Va, Dec 3—The recount in this county was completed to day. The recount shows that Alderson (dem) for congress from the Third district, gained 25 in the city, which elects him by 17 Fleming (dem) for governor gained 28, This will it is believed, give the democrats the governor also

An Australian Railroad Scheme.

New York Dec 3—Joseph Evans, the millionaire who has been making a tour of inspection of Eastern car factories, stopped here to day on his way homeward to the Pacific coast Evans is interested in a new railroad in Australia and says a number of New York capitalists have expressed a desire to invest in the road A meeting will probably be held in San Francisco between prospective stockholders and parties representing the syndicate building the road

Barry Suing the K. of L.

East Saginaw Mich, Dec 3—In an interview Thomas B Barry says he is about to commence legal proceedings at Philadelphia against the Knights of Labor through its officers, for defamation of character and alleged expulsion He placed the case in the hands of his attorneys Saturday for criminal action in the U S court against John W Hayes, secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor, for violation of the postal laws in sending Barry a letter on which appeared Expelled G L B

Suicide of a Murderer

Indianapolis, Dec 3—The trial of Ed Chamberlain at Logansport for the murder of his sweetheart Ida Wittenberg was terminated this morning by the suicide of defendant The evidence against him was overwhelming, and the death penalty would surely have been inflicted Chamberlain hanged himself with a strip of bed ticking

A Washington Territory Colony

Chicago, Dec 3—The Washington Territory Colony of Chicago was organized to night for the purpose of buying and improving a tract of land, to be selected hereafter in Washington territory near Tacoma The capital stock is to be $10 000 divided into 1000 shares

An Offer to Dempsey.

Denver Dec 3—The Cub Club has offered Jack Dempsey a guarantee of $1000 for a fifteen round contest with two-ounce glove Queensberry rules with Ed Smith of Denver reputed middle weight champion of the West

For Capturing Jeff Davis

El Paso, Tex, Dec 3—William T Dressman a soldier in the late war has filed suit against the government for $393 for his aid in the capture of Jefferson Davis The claim was allowed but never recovered

The Cle-elum Prospect Shaft.

Ellensburg Capital.

The prospecting hole at Cle-elum is down about 630 feet, and shows coal and clay of two kinds. Some obstructions have been met but these will be overcome, and it is anticipated the second stratum of coal will be struck before Christmas. The drilling will be continued all winter, or until a depth is attained sufficient to demonstrate that natural gas can be obtained

EX-LAWYER HARRISON.

Partner Miller Mournfully Moves Into the Office of the President Elect

From an Indianapolis Dispatch

The faded old tin sign with B Harrison at the top and the names of the other two partners of the law firm below is still nailed against the entrance to one of the buildings opposite the postoffice here but that name on the sign is about all the Harrison there has been about the office for several months In the comfortable suite of four rooms young partner Elam goes about his increasing business with a brisk step and a fresh ring of reflected glory in his voice He is unaffectedly rejoiced that "one of our firm" has been chosen president Old Partner Miller takes it differently In his [illegible] room lined with books from floor to ceiling on every side he sits petrified with gentle gloom and the essence of law

The general has not been here over three or four times since he was nominated he says he's shy I suppose that when he goes to Washington the firm will be [illegible] but nothing has been arranged [illegible] There has been nothing [illegible] the general's private office he [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] now and shall [illegible] this winter [illegible] [illegible] you know [illegible] [illegible] the White House [illegible] [illegible] law [illegible]

The quiet gentle old lawyer—he really [illegible] told that he has [illegible] with [illegible] seem [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the law for his worry and trouble of being president

They will make it hard for him down there, he continued after awhile at my side They are beginning it already now, and I suppose there'll be a horde of them here every day It won't do them any good They might better stay away for the general isn't a man to be influenced easily and he is perfectly independent There never was a man elected to an office more free from pledges and alliances or agreements of any sort than he is He will use his own judgment and all the delegations that can get here between now and March won't influence him against it But still they'll come, I suppose "

Partner Miller sighed again He is plainly attached almost as deeply to Gen Harrison as he is to his own law books and in a way, mourns for his old partner, and feels lonesome without knowing it at sight of the sunny emptiness of the room of which the general was for so many years a central figure

It is only within a week that Partner Miller and Partner Elam have settled down again to legal work The vacation of the courts began at about the time Harrison was nominated, and although the courts opened again in September the proceeding was little more than formal for not only the lawyers but the judges were also on the stump presenting briefs, arguments pleadings, bills, answers, and other things, legal and illegal, in the great case on trial before the people That is Indiana fashion A man who is too "stuck up" to travel about the state hustling for his party can't be a judge in Indiana and politics is the principal business of a large proportion of the lawyers Peaceful gentle Partner Miller himself is a hustler from way back and a whooper from Whooperville when he gets out of sight of his books and into politics They do say that he has furnished in a modest way a good share of the brains on the republican side in this state this year

The old office retains about the same appearance that it had when Gen Harrison was nominated A new typewriter a willowy, graceful blonde has the place of the brunette in gray who used to be there, but who is now going to Europe on a vacation Gen Harrison's former private office has had a big American flag added to its furniture but otherwise looks about as ever Partner Miller's desk sits where Gen Harrison's used to but as both desks are the same in size and style there is no difference in the room Its dingy carpet is brighter looking, because less used and the *Congressional Record* and similar documents that used to be stacked about have been taken away But the ancient chair, with its legs worn by the attrition of the boots of genius writhing in the throes of inspiration, sits on the oil cloth mat that thriftily protects from injury the carpet in front of the desk, and the arrangement of the room remains the same as when the photographers and curiosity seekers began to come to see it last summer.

There is some speculation among lawyers as to whether the firm will maintain its old standing with Gen Harrison out It is thought that a good deal of the corporation business that has been in the hands of the firm may go elsewhere now, but the general idea is that the election has been a pretty good advertisement for the general's partners and that they are to enably certain to maintain their place at the head of the bar in this state Young Partner Elam is sure of it and the blonde typewriter is confident that the firm is all right

LINCOLN'S TENDER HEART

How He Disposed of Cases of Cowardice in the Army

In his "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln Schuyler Colfax said No man clothed with such vast power as Abraham Lincoln ever wielded it more tenderly and more forbearingly No man holding in his hands the key of life and death ever pardoned so many offenders and so easily There were from time to time of course instances of cowardice in the army in the face of the enemy—a crime justly punishable by the laws of war throughout the world with death In the earlier years of the war all the death penalties of court-martial had to be sent to the president as commander in chief, for his approval When Judge Holt the judge advocate general of the army, laid the first case before the president and explained it he replied "Well I will keep this a few days until I have more time to read the testimony " That seemed quite reasonable When the judge explained the next case Mr Lincoln said "I must put this by until I can settle in my mind whether this soldier can better serve the country dead than living " To the third he answered "The general commanding the brigade is to be here in a few days to consult with Stanton and myself about military matters I will wait until then and talk the matter over with him "

Finally there was a flagrant case of a soldier, who, in the crisis of a battle demoralized his regiment by his cowardice throwing down his gun and hiding behind the friendly stump When tried for his cowardice there was no defense The court martial in examining his antecedents found that he had neither father nor mother living nor wife nor child that he was unfit to wear the loyal uniform, and that he was a thief who stole continually from his comrades "Here, said Judge Holt, "is a case that comes exactly within your requirements He does not deny his guilt, he will better serve the country dead than living as he has no relations to mourn for him, and he is not fit to be in the ranks of patriots at any rate " Mr Lincoln's refuge of excuse was all swept away Judge Holt expected of course that he would write "approved" on the paper But the president running his long fingers through his hair, as he often used to do when in serious thought replied "Well after all judge, I think I must put this with my leg cases

"Leg cases," said Judge Holt with a frown at this supposed levity of the president in a case of life and death "What do you mean by leg cases sir?"

"Why, why" replied Mr Lincoln "do you see those papers crowded into those pigeonholes? They are the papers that you call by that long title 'Cowardice in the face of an enemy' but I call them for short my 'leg cases ' I put it to you sir, and I leave it to you to decide for yourself If Almighty God gives a man cowardly legs how can he help their running away with him!

A Cough is Quickly Cured

By taking Mother Gary's (Eucalyptus) Gum Tree Cough Syrup. It does not affect the stomach or bind the bowels. Skidmore & Co agents, 151 First street, Portland Or

THE REV. GEO. H THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Skidmore & Co., druggists.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. "The only dining-car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

EARLY CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Establishment to be Observed

Mass Will be Celebrated at Vancouver To Morrow and Archbishop Gross Will Deliver the Oration

To-morrow at Vancouver will be celebrated with a high mass and an oration by Archbishop W H Gross of this city the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Catholic missions in the Northwest It is expected that many priests will attend the services

It was on November 24 1838 that two zealous Catholic priests Rev Francis N Blanchet and Rev Modeste Demers reached Vancouver after a long journey from Montreal with the regular express of the Hudson Bay Company While voyaging down the Columbia they baptized fifty three persons and were warmly received upon their arrival at their destination The same day they celebrated mass in the old fort of the Hudson Bay Company situated on a two [illegible] Father Blanchet afterwards became archbishop of this diocese being the predecessor of Archbishop Seghers and [illegible] Father Demers [illegible] Vancouver [illegible] and which [illegible]

[illegible] Vancouver their headquarters [illegible] Blanchet remained [illegible] month going to Cowlitz prairie [illegible] where he spent the [illegible] Christmas [illegible] fifty years ago [illegible] celebrated what is known as [illegible] on the prairie two [illegible] from the old Cowlitz landing [illegible] [illegible] of Quebec [illegible] those early days [illegible] fifty four [illegible] was [illegible] at this North western country

The first Catholic mission was established on the prairie [illegible] from the place where mass was celebrated and the Hudson Bay Company's fort. In 1839 a log church was built and it was torn down in 1878 At that time it was supposed that there were about 8000 Indians on the prairie and in the vicinity but they have disappeared in the march of civilization However, the mission is still running but in the interest of white people not aborigines It is in charge of Rev J Kauten Father Demers, who had wintered at Vancouver the winter of 1838 took station at Cowlitz the following spring, his co worker going to St Paul Oregon

For several years the missionaries held services in the old store of the Hudson Bay Company at Vancouver which had been abandoned, a new one having been built. In 1846 the church, still standing was built. The section of ground surrounding it has been the cause of much controversy and litigation between the military authorities and the church The Washington territory court decided against the church which has appealed to the United States supreme court The interior department offered to compromise the matter by giving the church about two acres, but the church declined, thinking if it was entitled to two acres it was entitled to all of the section

A Rochon, who journeyed from Montreal with Fathers Blanchet and Demers, is still living at Toledo W T within a mile of the old Cowlitz landing He was a lad of 19 when he came to the western wilderness, and has a faithful rememberance of the long voyage, which he says cost a great deal of money

ST. JACOBS OIL

For Strains and Sprains.

Evidence, Fresh, New, Strong.

Suffered 8 Years. Mt. Pleasant Texas June 30 1888. Suffered 8 years with strain of back, could not walk straight; used two bottles St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months M. J. WALLACE.

On Crutches. Cambridge Ohio June 26, 88. Two weeks on crutches from strained ankle used St. Jacobs Oil, cured, no return of pain in one year WM. DAY

Used Cane. Houston Texas June 21 1888 Sprained my back had to use cane was cured by St. Jacobs Oil after 2 months suffering MRS. B SHONEFIELD

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REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell at our salesroom No. 42 First street,

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 4, at 10 A. M.,

Ioc ase consignments,

MERCHANDISE and 100 CLOAKS,

50 MEN'S SUITS, ETC.

Also, the Furniture of Residence,

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SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We are instructed to sell by auction at Trinity Rectory cor Fifth and Oak Sts.,

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, at 10 A. M ,

Upholstered Chairs Sideboard Extension Table, [illegible] Ash Bed room Suits, complete [illegible] Stoves [illegible] Glass are Cooking [illegible] Kitchen Furniture

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—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT RESIDENCE.

We are instructed to sell by auction at the residence No 18 Montgomery St between Third and Fourth,

THURSDAY, DEC 6, at 10 A M ,

The Furniture of Residence comprising [illegible] Center Table [illegible] [illegible] Carpet [illegible] Ash [illegible] [illegible] Stoves Sewing Machine [illegible] Stove and [illegible] Furniture [illegible]

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Make the best fitting clothes at 30 per cent less than any other tailoring house in this city

They carry the largest and finest stock of Imported Goods.

The only direct importers of Woolens in the tailoring line on the Pacific coast

GORDAN BROS

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All garments made right on the premises. The best of workmen employed Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases

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A NEW CASE

[illegible]

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Christmas Goods

WILL BE SHOWN

MONDAY.

$120.00

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Given Away.

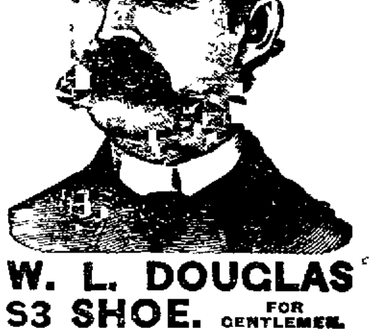
To every purchaser of Jewelry will be given a ticket in the drawing of the above Diamong Ring, by a committee of ticket holders This Elegant Present to our patrons, with the Low Prices, is to enable us to reduce our immense stock of Holiday Goods before Jan 1st—this sale commencing on Nov. 26th and ending Dec 25th.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.

107 First St., Portland.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS S3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet [illegible] and WILL NOT RIP.

W L DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed [illegible] $4 shoe Equals custom-made [illegible]

W L DOUGLAS $3 50 POLICE SHOE. [illegible] Carriers [illegible] wear them. [illegible] hand sewed Shoe No Tacks or Wax Thread [illegible]

W L DOUGLAS $2 50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear [illegible]

W L DOUGLAS $2 25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE [illegible] in the world for rough wear, one pair ought to [illegible] a man a year

W L DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is [illegible] the world

W L DOUGLAS $1 75 YOUTH'S School Shoe [illegible] Boys a chance to wear the best [illegible]

All [illegible] in Congress, Button and Lace If not sold by [illegible]

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The Best in the Market for Household Purposes Now ready for delivery, in lots to suit by

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Slab Wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross Saloon will be promptly attended W. & L. M. & M. CO.

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PORTLAND TUESDAY DEC 4

THE MESSAGE

The president's message is full of the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" rhetoric with whose monotony [illegible] the country has grown familiar through the campaign speeches of Secretary Vilas and Postmaster general Dickinson. There is no reason to suppose that the message was not written by the president's own hand but it seems tainted to an unusual degree with the kind of grandiloquent democratic hermiletics concerning the constitution and the rights of the people which are characteristic of the public speech of the president's precious brace of sophomorical secretaries. As a stump speech delivered in the recent campaign the president's message is about on a par with the party eloquence and logic of poor Mr Thurman; as a state paper it will only excite the contempt of intellectual republicans and the compassion of intelligent democrats. The president's remarks on the subject of the surplus and his plea for a "sensible revision of our tariff laws for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under the present conditions" are nothing but a rehash of his former message on this subject, and this portion of his message is about as interesting timely and fresh as a speech made solemnly in behalf of a client who had already been hanged, drawn and quartered. The president has the serene obtusity and amusing egotism of Goldsmith's schoolmaster, who though defeated, could and would argue still. It is not our present purpose to re-argue the issues of the late campaign; the nation has been educated most effectually, even if Mr Cleveland has not learned anything during the great debate, but there is a sweetly solemn and stately stupidity, or rather mental opacity about President Cleveland when he pleads for tariff revision that is absolutely diverting. The republican party has revised the tariff three times in eighteen years, in 1870, 1872 and in 1883. Since the democracy captured the house in 1874 the republican party has controlled the house but one term and with the president and senate it instantly utilized that opportunity to pass a bill revising the tariff. That act of 1883 alone made a reduction of $35 000 000. The three measures of revision together placed 463 articles on the free list and reduced duties otherwise in consistency with the republican policy of protection, which is to revise the schedule without surrender of the principle. The republicans in this revision added to the free list articles which did not come into competition with American products and reduced duties where it did not impair legitimate protection. The republican senate tariff bill is cast in the same spirit of revision and reduces the surplus by $70 000 000 and the next republican congress will be sure to still further reduce the revenue by further just revision of the tariff and in face of these facts the president on the heels of a stunning defeat renews his stale argument for a sectional tariff that would insert into our American revenue system the initial wedge of free trade.

A president who at the close of this great campaign enjoys an unenviable eminence as the only man of consequence in the democratic party that has absolutely learned nothing and forgotten nothing is an unconsciously humorous plump and pleasing figure in American politics. It was a war democrat we believe, that once said "War legislates" and Mr Cleveland may some day find out that there has been a presidential election whose decision is so far reaching in its consequence that we can say that, like war it legislates. There is nothing else in the metallic rhetoric of this protuberant message that calls for any special comment. As a statesman Mr Cleveland has the ligneous imperturbability of a Hindoo idol; he is the wooden Indian at the door of the White house.

A REGISTRY LAW

There were no charges of fraud made in the recent Oregon election and yet the commission of fraud would not be difficult in the absence of a registry law as at present. Without a registry law colonization repeating and similar forms of fraud are not difficult wherever there is any disposition to defile the ballot box. Under the New York law the count must begin immediately after the closing of the polls and continue until finished under an inspection that hardly admits of falsification and then the ballots must be destroyed and the returns signed and transmitted to the proper custodian. Under the New York law the only chance of successful fraud would be the wholesale bribery of the inspectors of the opposition by the party seeking to steal the election and with the watchful care exercised by the managers of both parties this would be found ordinarily impracticable. The practical excellence of the New York law is attested by the fact that disputes about the election of members of congress and charges of fraud in the count only arise in states where the New York law does not exist. In the 4th Maryland district Stockbridge republican, defeated Rayner democrat by a small majority, but the election judges of the third precinct of the 15th ward of Baltimore neglected to sign the returns for congress where Stockbridge received 262 and Rayner 134 and the governor is asked to reject the vote of that precinct which would elect Rayner. There is no allegation of fraud, no disputes as to the vote; the returns furnished the supervisors of election are properly certified, including the congressional vote and yet the democrats propose to steal the seat of Stockbridge. In the third Tennessee district Evans republican was returned as elected by 288 majority over Bates, democrat and the returns are so recorded on the books of the secretary of state but the sheriffs of Rhea and Meigs counties have gotten up amended returns alleging illegal votes in several precincts and the governor has decided to reject the whole returns where the alleged illegal votes were cast which would elect Bates by one majority. No election law can be effective against fraud which does not insist that the votes shall be counted and declared as they are found in the ballot boxes. The Tennessee and Maryland proposition to rectify the result by pretense of fraud or bribery or upon some purely technical quibble is sure to be prolific of fraud.

No safeguards should be neglected to make the vote what it ought to be when cast and, when once cast and counted and the returns made according to law there should be no "going behind the returns" to manufacture a majority. On the count and the returns alone the certificate of election should be issued by the certifying authority and such authority should have no discretion to deviate from the returns of the vote as actually cast. Protect the right of electors to vote; guard the ballot box as carefully as possible from fraud and corruption, secure a count and return of the actual vote as cast and then issue the certificate in accord with the face of the returns. A registry law is necessary to secure every qualified elector his right to cast one vote and prevent its usurpation by an unqualified person; bribery should be severely punished, whether the person bribed is an elector or also an inspector of election. When this is done there should be no going behind the returns for a recount or to cast out [illegible] upon some quibble like that pleaded [illegible] contests. Colonization of voters would be easy in Oregon and the legislature ought to pass a registry law like that which secures to the Empire state the [illegible] election in the Union. [illegible] Ohio New [illegible] Tennessee West Virginia have no registry law and in these states there are always contests made over elections, while in New York state contests are seldom made [illegible] the greatest mass of corrupt voting material of any state of the Union.

THE THIRD PARTY LOSING GROUND

In New York state the third party prohibitionists polled 41 850 votes in 1887 and this year polled but 30 692. Ninety eight voters out of every 100 in New York this year refused to vote that third party prohibition is the right remedy for intemperance. In Pennsylvania the prohibition vote was reduced from 32 458 in 1886 to 18 471 in 1887. In New Jersey the prohibition vote is reduced from 19 808 in 1886 to less than 10 000. At the recent meeting of the American Temperance Union in New York city Sam Small the evangelist uttered the following truthful denunciation of third party prohibition and was heartily applauded:

> I don't believe in national prohibition politics. Hereafter I am going to have something practical about my principles about my vote and about what I do. Principle is worth more to me than all the parties that ever tramped the globe. The liquor dealers don't care for party. They elect the men that will favor their cause of whatever party they may be. I don't believe in letting the devil's crowd get ahead of me on a proposition of common sense.
>
> We prohibitionists have held the balance of power in fifty two congressional districts, and we might have used our power to have men put into office favorable to prohibition. But the prohibition party has constantly run independent tickets instead of joining with some other party, and as a consequence we have no representation. We have also held the balance of power in several of the states, but we have lost our opportunity because we have placed our party above principle.
>
> Economic questions, such as immigration monopolies, strikes and labor I believe are to be the imminent questions for the next dozen years.
>
> If, as prohibitionists you can join with other parties, join them and God will bless the combination. It is better that the saloon should go than that the prohibition party should come.

Another proof that third party prohibition is losing ground and high license gaining friends is the fact that a leading republican member of the Vermont legislature has introduced a local option and high license bill. The state has had nominal prohibition for thirty five years, but the present absolutely ironclad statute is openly and flagrantly violated in all the large towns. The bill receives considerable support from several of the leading independent journals of the state. Under this bill selectmen may if they think the applicant a proper person to receive a license grant the same, the fee not being less than $300 which shall be paid to the town treasurer before the license is issued. Also as a further prerequisite to the issuance of the license the applicant is required to file a bond for $5000 with approved sureties and no dealer in liquor shall be accepted as surety or any person who is surety on any other license. This bond shall be conditioned for payment of all fines costs and damages which may be enforced against this bond or imposed and recovered under this act, each suit on this bond to be brought in the name of the party for whose benefit it is instituted.

It is further provided that the licensed party shall keep liquor for sale only on the first or street floor of a building in rooms having an entrance and windows opening on the public street or highway and cannot sell from a bar which is not in full view from such public street or highway. He is not permitted to place any blind, screen, shutter curtain partition painted stained or ground glass, or any other obstruction so as to interfere in any way with a full view from the street or highway of the room in which the business is done. This provision of the license would most effectually do away with all basement saloons or grog shops. The party taking the license is required to close his place of business at 11 o'clock P M and not open earlier than 6 o'clock A M; on days of town and state elections the place must close at 5 o'clock P M and must not be open at any time from eleven o'clock P M Saturday to six o'clock A M Monday. During the time a licensed person is prohibited from selling he shall keep his place of business closed. Violations of these provisions are punished by a fine of $50 and costs. He must not employ minors or persons who have had a license revoked or annulled, under a penalty of $25 fine and costs.

Stringent provision is made against selling impure liquors and an analysis is required at the expense of the seller. Sale to minors the poor under town charge, and to common drunkards is forbidden and punished by heavy fine and imprisonment. Any husband wife, etc may give a written notice not to sell to certain persons and if the licensed party so sells or permits such persons to loiter in his place of business the persons giving the notice may recover not less than $100 or more than $500.

NO CLEAN SWEEP PROBABLE

The Chicago platform spoke strongly in favor of the enforcement of the civil service law and the Republican state platforms are equally pronounced in their language upon this subject. The Chicago platform speaks of the independents who have defeated the cause of civil service reform in supporting Cleveland despite his infidelity to the cause and says: "We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his."

The platform proceeds:

> We therefore repeat our declaration of 1888 to-wit: The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purposes of the reform should be observed in all the executive appointments and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

Gen Harrison in his letter of acceptance says:

> The [civil service] law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. * * * Further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable would receive my approval. * * * *Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office.* * * * It will be my sincere purpose if elected to advance the reform.

The Indianapolis *Journal* in a leading editorial says:

> The tenure of office law and the civil service law must be observed in spirit as well as in letter. Officials commissioned for four years from the date of their appointment who are competent and efficient and who have given no cause for their removal will probably be permitted to serve out their terms many of which will not expire until a year or two after the new administration goes in. The new president cannot be expected to make sweeping removals in such cases. At all events those who do expect it will likely be disappointed.

Mr Blaine in his speech at Augusta a week after election said:

> Many persons from inattention to the course of events, and some from mere cynicism regard a presidential election as only a struggle for the spoils of office. Perhaps a close examination into the value of the "spoils" would cause them to modify this opinion. We are now 60,000,000 of people, and we speak of the danger of having 100,000 officeholders under the national government. Quite true, we have 100 000 officeholders, but a vast number of those have salaries under $1,000 [illegible] more than [illegible] $1,000 [illegible] with salaries exceeding $3,000 a year [illegible] There are people among whom opportunities for business and for fortune are greater than in any other nation of the world. It was [illegible] thing [illegible] spoils of office that called [illegible] full [illegible] strength to the polls—and no question but that of protection could have done it.

Mr Blaine is right. The spoils did not keep the republican party in power; the spoils did not prevent the defeat of the democracy in November and the spoils are worthless to-day to keep the republican party in power unless it deserves well of the country. Of course there will be many changes under Mr Harrison, for Cleveland allowed his democratic spoilsmen to fill the civil service with a vast mass of corrupt and inefficient material, but neither under the Chicago platform nor under Mr Harrison's letter can indiscriminate changes be expected. Cleveland did not lose votes by the honest enforcement of the civil service act in letter and spirit; it was his gross violation of its spirit and letter that cost him dear both in Indiana and in Maryland. Cleveland ran the Gorman and Higgins machine ruthlessly in Baltimore. He made Higgins a notorious election pirate appointment clerk of the treasury and he made Thomas another rascal of the election ring and a fraudulent bankrupt an Indian inspector. Of course Mr Harrison will not keep in office corrupt and inefficient men whom Cleveland violated the spirit of the civil service act to place in office, but he will execute the law without favor and without fear that the republican party will not support him.

Before the boom bursted lots in the business portion of Los Angeles were sold at prices unknown save in the best business districts of New York city. It grew from a thriving country town to a busy city of 75 000. San Diego which when it decided on sewerage late in 1886 had only about 5 000 people had grown by February, 1888, to about 33 000. When the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* who writes this visited these cities in June last, he found that "the speculative element of the population which was in all cases large and in some cases constituted the whole community had fled carrying away the profits of its speculations or leaving its entire capital in valueless or vastly depreciated real estate. In many cases the condition paralleled that of the old town of Keokuk Ia. where I am told, lots that once were sold for $10 000 may now be bought for $250."

In contrast with this sudden growth and speedy collapse is the story of the Joshua Jones estate, as told in the New York *Sun*:

> In 1808, less than one lifetime ago, Isaac Jones, the father of Joshua, bought twelve acres of wooded land about half way up to Harlem, for $3120. Thirty years ago when Central park was formed the price of land in that locality had so much advanced that the five acres which lay in the park area were purchased by the city for $50,000. The remaining seven acres are sold to-day. A row of fifteen houses covers a small part of the tract, and with this improvement it is thought that the property will fetch $1,500,000.

Mr Harrison is sound in his opposition to the principles of the Blair bill. In his speech of March 25 1884 he said: "One dollar voted by the people of any school district for the support of common schools is worth $10 given out of the treasury of the United States."

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia in 1888 built 700 locomotives or about thirteen per week. The 13 000 miles of additional railway built last year and the South American demand for locomotives explains this enormous business.

A Chicago letter carrier says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of muscular rheumatism."

MEETING NOTICE.

Multnomah Degree Lodge No 1 I O O F meets this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the second degree. Every one invited.
JAS CUMMING D M

A & A S Rite.—A regular meeting of the Lodge of Perfection will be held this (Tuesday) Dec 4 at 7.30 P M. sharp, at their hall Masonic Temple.
SETH L POPE V M
E H Milner Recorder

DIED

In this city Dec 3 1888 Annie infant daughter of John and Annie Thomas a native of San Francisco aged 4 months.

At 160 Yamhill street, in this city, Dec 3 John Cotter a native of New York aged 46 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the Unitarian church Seventh and Yamhill streets, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE

Members of the Funeral Committee of Samaritan Lodge No 2 I O O F are requested to meet at the Odd Fellows hall to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 30 A M sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother John Cotter.
4d4 H. S. ALLEN Sec

F W BALTES & CO Printers, 28 Oak st. Send for Memoranda Calendar for 1889

NEW TO-DAY.

SILK PLUSHES—AN ASTONISHING offer of real silk plushes, marbleized for $8c and 89c per yard, for 19 inches wide elegant quality all latest tints—over 100 shades for dresses, fancy work etc. to-day and tomorrow only at Meier & Frank's regular values are $1 41 25 and $1 50 per yard.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

REMOVAL—The Mercantile Agency Of R. G DUN & CO has removed to No 1 N First st. over the A. P Hotaling Co. 3d2

DRY WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Piggott & Brown (formerly Jackson & Co) North Fourth and Front. Telephone No 181

WOOD—LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for Oak and Fir Wood with HOLMAN & CO which will receive immediate attention. Office 14 North Front st. Telephone No 157 7n*tf

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL. YOU GET FOR $6 NOW JUST WHAT WILL cost $10 if you wait. The true Tailors Square. No refitting. Easy to learn. PROF McCLELLAN 71 Fine bet Third and Fourth 18n5tuth*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS *Clearance Sale of Ready Made Suits and Skirts for ten days* *D PORTER & CO 147 Third st*

B & S GOLDSMITH, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS Removed to Rooms 8 and 9 Second Floor Abington Block 4d7*

TO PHYSICIANS. FRESH VACCINE—From and after this date we will charge our own points fresh every morning from pure bovine virus. 18t*tf L BLUMAUER & CO

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. Small monthly or weekly payments. Furniture Clocks Watches Lamps Rugs Silverware Lace Curtains Portiers, Pictures Toilet Sets Albums, Bibles Toilet Cases and all kinds of household goods; open evenings. The New York Installment Co., 103 and 105 Morrison street. 4d1m

COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND, First and Jefferson conducted by court reporter of twelve years experience. Refer to graduates of other schools now perfecting themselves at this college. Pupils attain the highest perfection in the stenographic art and are taught to form characters equal to engraved shorthand. 12ntf*

REMOVAL. Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, Real Estate and Loan Agents, have removed to the office of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Co , No 46 Washington st and next door to Portland Savings Bank 1d7*

Goldsmith's Addition. Blocks and Lots for sale at Low Prices and Easy Terms. B. & S. GOLDSMITH, Agents, Rooms 8 and 9, Abington Building.

NEW TO-DAY.

BOOKS
—FOR—
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Great Annual

PUBLISHERS' BOOK SALE

Now in Progress at

NO. 5 WASHINGTON STREET.

An immense stock of all the best books in the latest and best editions at prices way below what you have ever been asked for them.

BOOKS, ALBUMS, JUVENILE TOY BOOKS, HOLIDAY BOOKLETS and FAMILY BIBLES.

Don't wait till the last minute. Early buyers will have best assortment to choose from. This stock can't be replenished and will not last long at the prices. Special Bargains every day in the week at

THE PUBLISHERS' BOOK STORE,

5 Washington St.

TO THE TRADE—This is an excellent opportunity to buy your holiday stock, as we are selling below what your wholesaler pays for it. mws

[illegible]

THE SAILOR BOYS OF '61. By Prof J Russell Soley, author of The Boys of 1812 etc. Contains an accurate and vivid account of the naval engagements of the great Civil War and the deeds of its heroes. Illustrated from original drawings. Cloth $2.50

GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S GIRLS in NEW MEXICO By Elizabeth W Champney. The second volume of this delightful series describing the life of a quaint little maiden who lived in the time of the Spanish adventurers. Illustrated by Champ. Cloth $2 50

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN THE ANTIPODES This new volume in the perennially popular series takes the reader to Siam, and with delightful illustration and anecdote tells him of the interesting animal worship of the country. Illuminated covers $1 75 cloth gilt $2 25. Over a quarter of a million of this series have already been sold.

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN FRANCE A story of the Siege of Paris. By Elizabeth W Champney. A thrilling account of adventures in the terrible struggle. Illustrated by "Champ" Detaille and DeNeuville. Illuminated covers $1 50, cloth $2.00

THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN THE ANTILLES By F A Ober. The Club visits the delightful islands that extend from Florida to South America accompanied by a Special Artist. Illuminated covers $1 50 cloth, $2 00

For sale by booksellers, or sent, prepaid on receipt of price by

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

[illegible]

BIG CUT IN PRICES!

Observe Our List of Figures

BEEF:

25 lbs Soup Meats	$1 00—Half the amt. 50c
20 lbs C Beef	$1.00—Half the amt 50c
15 lbs Good Chuck Rib	$1 00—Half the amt 50c
15 lbs Rump or Round	$1 00—Half the amt 50c
10 lbs Good Roast	$1 00—Half the amt. 50c
Prime Roast per pound	12½c
5 lbs Good Chuck Steak	25c
4 lbs Good Chuck Rib Steak	25c
3 lbs Good Round Steak	25c
1 Sirloin Steak	10c
1 Tenderloin	12½c
1 Porterhouse	18c

MUTTON:

Hind-quarters or Leg per lb	7c
Fore-quarter per lb	5c
Stew per lb	4c
Veal Pork and Spring Lamb per lb	8c to 12½c

L. ZIMMERMAN, BUTCHER AND PACKER
92 FIRST STREET.
4d2 tu f

CONSIGNMENT SALE.

Albums,
Plush Dressing Cases,
Work Boxes,
Elegant Work Stands
Toilet Cases,
Etc., Etc.

Must be Sold Within Thirty Days,

At 72 Washington Street, between Third and Fourth.

Merchants will do well by looking through the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 29n3*

Real Estate Specials

$ 6o0—42½x115 feet	First avenue, South Portland
1250—100x110 feet	First avenue South Portland
950—4 [illegible] x110 ft	East Front Third avenue
4000—Corner Lot	n Third st very fine.
2375—Elegant sightly lot in King's addition	
2350	45x104 ft in King's addition.
6000—Quarter Block on 20th st. near B	
6000—Lot and Double House North Ninth st	
4950—Lot and Two Houses	N. Fourteenth st.
800—Beautiful Acre Tract Mt. Tabor	

EXAMINE OUR BARGAINS
CLAYTON & OLIVER,
163 Second St

NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM.

FAST PASSENGER TRAIN

West Side Division of Oregonian Railway having now been rebuilt a Fast Passenger Mail 7 ain, carrying no freight cars will without change of engines or coaches make the round trip daily 164 miles on and after Monday 3d December between

PORTLAND AND AIRLIE, AND OTHER STATIONS,

Leaving Portland at 7 15 A M reaching Dallas at 11 20 A M Airlie 12 30 P M
Returning from Airlie 1 P M Dallas 2 14 P M arriving Portland at 6 0 P M sharp
East Side trains connect with this Express Train at Dundee Junction via Ray's Landing.

WILLIAM REID, Vice Pres.,
Portland & Willamette Valley Ry

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Portland & East Portland Property.

APPLY TO

THE DUNDEE MORTGAGE CO'

Corner Second and Ash Sts.
2o6*t

The German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco

Loans Money at Low Rate of Interest on City and Improved Suburban Property.

B GOLDSMITH, Agent,
Rooms 8 and 9, Abington Building.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that J. D. [illegible], plumber of the State of Oregon and county of Multnomah [illegible] 1888 made an assignment [illegible] for the benefit of his creditors [illegible] All persons having claims against the said J. D. [illegible] within three months from the date of said assignment [illegible] R. S. SABIN Assignee. Dated Portland Or Dec [illegible] 1888. 4d3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE [illegible] 1889 [illegible] BEN [illegible] Assignee

PIANO TUNING. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible]

[illegible] 1888.

TO COUNTRY LADIES DESIRING FURNITURE [illegible] at best [illegible] at regular retail rates [illegible] to purchaser [illegible] Address Mrs. [illegible] Box 15 [illegible] 12t f4

A BUSINESS MAN WANTS A PARTNER TO [illegible] in Portland. Something [illegible] None with [illegible] $100 cash [illegible] Address R F care Oregonian.

MRS F W EATON HAVING ENLARGED her workroom and taken several more first-class hands is now prepared to fill [illegible] latest Fall and Winter styles [illegible] Call at [illegible] 105 Morrison [illegible] 17 tuthsa*

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM LIMBURGER, Roquefort Cheese, Sauer kraut, German Pickles, [illegible] Herrings, Kosher [illegible] Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BALM 86 Morrison st.

WANTED—GOOD ENERGETIC MAN TO TAKE charge of office business; must be able to furnish $50 or $200. None but reliable and energetic need answer. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. or 4 and 5 P. M. Portland Mercantile Agency 195 First st. 1

FOR RENT—TEN OR FIFTEEN HORSE STEAM power on 10th and Jefferson streets suitable for any purpose desired. For particulars inquire of N Hall, at premises or at Childs & Co's drug store Second and Morrison. 4d6

58C AND 88C PER YARD FOR ELEGANT silk plushes to-day and tomorrow only at Meier & Frank's [illegible] the last opportunity to purchase them at [illegible] half standard prices.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL PROPERTY and chattel mortgage in sums to suit from thirty days to a year. LENT & McGREW 5 Morrison street, Room 5, 18 t*

HAVE YOU SEEN BIRMINGHAM'S Bracket Lounge? The favorite with all who are interested. Manufactured by J M Birmingham First and Main sts. 7otf

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. MOORE & STARR.

$100 LOTS—$10 PER MONTH AND NO interest. A good home; good investments. Grand speculation. West Portland 80 acre lots. T. A. Wood Room 1 I. O. O. F. temple *

TO LET FURNISHED DINING ROOM KITCHEN and two rooms to parties without children; can board parties in the house; references required. Inquire 235 Fifth street n w cor Main. 2dtf*

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT CENTRAL LOCATION bet First and Second sts doing good business; nice class of boarders; good reasons for selling. Waddel McCully & Co 5 Morrison st. 30n*tf

SHORTHAND DAY AND EVENING mail lessons qualifying for court and amanuensis. Situations procured all graduates. College of Shorthand First and Jefferson *

GO AND SEE THAT BEAUTIFUL ½ BLOCK corner E and 15th, East Portland, or will divide it; secure a bargain. T A SHAN[illegible] Real Estate Agent. Portland Savings Bank building. 1

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman for cooking and general housework either German or colored; call between 9 and 12 A. M. 167 North 19th corner I st. 4dtf

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM IN PRIVATE family for man and wife, within ten minutes walk of Pine and First sts; references given. Address B F C care Oregonian. 1

IF THE PERSON WILL BRING THE PACKage of picture cards picked up yesterday morning corner Morrison and Fifth sts to [illegible] Washington st room 10 he will be rewarded. 1

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER LATE OF SAN Francisco would like engagements by the day. A Perfect fitter. Waists and Drapery. Leave orders at 235 Fifth street Portland. 2d5*

WANTED—FOR OFFICE AND ERRAND work boy of 15 to 17 who lives with his parents; permanent situation. Apply to Bradstreet's Kamm block. 1

WANTED GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING IN a small family; good wages; apply between 9 A M and 2 P M at 351 F street between 15th and 16th. 4d2

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and all kinds of personal property. Notes discounted. FRAME & STOWELL, 155½ First st.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE SITUATION IN private family. American preferred. Address American Exchange Hotel, Front and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE FASTest selling ladies specialty ever invented. No exception. Proof free. Write Mrs H F Little Chicago

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 21dtf*

SHORTHAND DAY AND EVENING AT Portland Business College Second and Yamhill. Students admitted any time

GAS FIXTURES—NEW DESIGNS. Latest Novelties at JOHNSTON & LAWRENCE'S 145 Front st. 24n*

ENGRAVING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS or sketch. Cheap prices. The Lewis & Dryden Printing Co Oregonian Bldg

NEATLY PACKED BOXES OF MASkey's Candies will be mailed anywhere by Gerson & Co First and Ash.

THE OREGONIAN SUITS ME, SAID Hackney, and that is why you see the New York referred to daily

MRS S SEIP DEVOTES TUESDAY AND Thursday evenings to Psychometric Readings; public invited. Room 11 G A R building. 4dtf

LAST DAY TO-DAY OF THE GREAT blanket sale at Meier & Frank's, 10-4 white blankets for 95c per pair upward

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO WOMEN IN same family preferred one to cook the other to do chamberwork. Inquire 87 North 2d st. 5d7

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A PLACE to do general housework in private family. Inquire at 415 P st. bet. 18th and 19th. 4d2

DINING ROOM GIRL WANTED AT Ger Am Employment Office rooms 14 and 15 Union block. 1

WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME EXPERIence in the holiday trade; good salary guaranteed. Address J care Oregonian. 4d3

FOR RENT—ONE NEW HARD FINISHED house of five rooms for $20. Apply at [illegible] Bakery Market and Front sts. 4d3

WANTED SECOND-HAND OFFICE DESK either flat or rolling top; state price and where seen. Address P O Box 51. 1

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK WILLING to assist in housework; must have city references. Apply 42½ Third st. 28n*tf

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN TO do most anything. Inquire of F C Troutner Union House Sixth and E. 4d3

ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN SUITE, ALSO SUITable for light housekeeping at the Room Renting Bureau, 185 First. Room 1. 1

261 JEFFERSON ST, COR 11TH HOUSEkeeping rooms to parties without children on Eleventh street car line. 4d4

A GRADUATED PHARMACIST SPEAKS German wants a situation. Address Druggist n e cor N and 18th st. 4d

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE of kitchen to reliable parties. J. V. Allen 64 Washington street. 4d2*

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply immediately at 155 West Park or cor Morrison. 4d

TENDERLOIN STEAK 35 TENDERLOIN steak with two eggs and a cup of coffee for 50c, at the Magnolia. 1

WANTED—TO RENT UNFURNISHED HOUSE in central position for private lodging house. 1 care Oregonian. 4d3

WE INVITE OUR FRIENDS TO INSPECT OUR line of Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars. SICHEL & SENDERS 2*n*tu

R. C. COLLIS 171 FRONT STREET HAS THE best and cheapest stock of saddles and harness on the coast. 7o*tuthslm*

MRS. DR. C. CARL CLAIRVOYANT CURES chronic diseases. Information of the past and future. 4d1m

A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WISHES SITUAtion to do general housework. Call 432 9th st. (4d2

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply 140 Oak st. (4d

WANTED—SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN STORE or do anything. Address C R. care Oregonian. 3

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT THE KOHLER & CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 71 Morrison street.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO DO washing or house cleaning. 264 F st. 1t

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 285 Clay st. 1

323 FOURTH ST—UNFURNISHED ROOM suitable for housekeeping. 4d3

WANTED—ERRAND BOY AT NICHOL THE Tailor's, No 126 First st. 4d2

ERRAND BOY WANTED AT RUMMELIN & Co [illegible], 162 First st. 4d3

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO PLAIN SEWING 295 West Park st. 4dtf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY [illegible] at Overland Hotel. 4dtf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—PARTY TO RENT A ROOM SUITable for a restaurant [illegible] with hotel. Address N [illegible] cor [illegible] 9d

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS UNFURnished in private house near [illegible] would like room with bath [illegible] 10ntf N care Oregonian

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANY [illegible] Ogler is wanted, for their [illegible] San Jose Cal 29o w

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO CHILDREN) desire two or more rooms furnished [illegible] nished, with board in a private [illegible] are not few or no other [illegible] terms a good price will be paid [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED TO KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS of John Fowler [illegible] Address John Fisher Silverton [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED TO OCCUPY A [illegible] Keystone care Oregonian 1o

WANTED POSITION AS [illegible] care of children [illegible] care Oregonian 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A situation as book keeper [illegible] work also stenographer [illegible] ences Address [illegible] 1d6

WANTED A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POsition as stenographer [illegible] capable Address P O Box 807 Walla Walla [illegible]

DRUGGIST DESIRES SITUATION [illegible] YEARS experience can give best of references [illegible] Box 121 Harrisburg Or 2d6

WANTED—HELP

WANTED A COATMAKER STEADY EMployment. Apply to W. H. Graham Albany Oregon 4dn

WANTED A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 86 Second street Portland 12 tf

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN COOK also a young nurse girl [illegible] at 189 [illegible] street between Yamhill and Tayl[illegible] 28 tf

WANTED—AGENTS

AN AGENT WANTED TO CANVASS AND sell electric belts that cure [illegible] rheumatism. See Dr Hill First National Bank building 10 tf

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS IN NEW BUILDing N E cor Third and [illegible] sts. 2 n

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE OF bath 141 Morrison st. cor Seventh 2 1m

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING Apply 20 Columbia between First and Second [illegible]

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms convenient for housekeeping 449 East Park 12ntf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT ALSO THREE unfurnished suitable for housekeeping. 209 Morrison street 11

168 TENTH—FOR RENT ELEGANT FURnished rooms, single and en suite, both gas and fire; hot and cold water d7

255 MONTGOMERY ST FOR RENT ELEgant furnished rooms single and en suite bath etc. 21 nt

201 SEVENTH STREET FOR RENT NEWly furnished rooms just completed, elegant beds and all modern style furniture, use of parlors gas, bath hot and cold water 2d7

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES

FOR RENT—304 WASHINGTON STREET ONE saloon business location good; rent low. Inquire 269 Front st. 20n6

FOR RENT—A 5-ROOMED BAY WINDOW cottage, on W and Third st. $11 50. Apply 183 Second and W sts. Stephens add. [illegible] 2d3

FOR RENT A 9-ROOM HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements just completed on First st. bet. Grant and Sherman sts. [illegible] F P FRASER 2d14

FOR RENT—IN SOUTHWEST PORTLAND A handsomely furnished house [illegible] 8 rooms and bath room; has heating furnace and [illegible] modern improvements; is located on a pleasant street. To the right party without small children favorable terms will be given. Apply to 23t tf TELFER STEARNS & CO 7 Stark st

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD

FOR RENT NICELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove bay window room also other rooms with board. 11 Clay st. 2d5

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen with fire with or without board; pleasant location; terms moderate. 215 Eighth street d6

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board at 181 Yamhill st. cor West Park; references required. Mrs. I. H. Allen 29ntf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACMASTER, 40 Second st Portland Oregon 2stf

CHEAP LOTS—ALBINA—FOR LOTS OF EXTRA large size and at moderate prices, in the original townsite of Albina apply to J. B. MONTGOMERY'S Agent opposite north end of Montgomery dock. 2 n

FOR SALE—LOT GOOD HOUSE AND BARN on East Side a bargain. Apply to S Mathisen, 7th st bet. Adams and Jefferson Stephens ad 1 19stf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDINGS SITUATED ON the corner of North Front and N streets in this city. For particulars inquire at the Northern Pacific Terminal Company's office, corner of Third and Morrison sts. 18o-tf

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING SALOON BUSIness. Apply at 231 Front. 1d7

FOR SALE—SMALL CAPITAL WILL BUY A good business at 224 First street. 27ntf

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A small sawmill on the Columbia river four miles below Hunter's P [illegible] building and machinery in good order. For particulars apply to W. DUNBAR 87 Front st. tusu wim

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—A FINE OPportunity for some one to engage in the retail grocery business; the most central location in the city; low rent; full investigation desired. Reason for selling have bought out a manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of H A Heinath 85 Yamhill st near postoffice 2 intf

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DRUG STORE IN eastern Washington territory, doing good business, satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of Snell Heitshu & Woodard 13o-tf

LOST AND FOUND

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM SOUTH PORTland a 2 year old bay horse; white spot on forehead; fetlocks on hind feet, also white, and a small lump on left side of tail plainly visible. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. Thos Schneider 3d ave South Portland. 1d

WALLPAPER AND WINDOW SHADES

FREEBORN & CO. JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN 86 2d st.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company 93 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition East Portland

SPECIAL NOTICES

H. B. OATMAN HAS REMOVED TO 31 STARK street with Geo. L. Story. 14l2

[illegible] LOTS TO LEASE FOR TERM OF [illegible] near N P R R depot suitable for warehouse. Apply at No 143 Front st. 23nlm

[illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROOM 1 74 Morrison st. cor Fourth 15ntf

CHAS B [illegible] AT [illegible] Music Store 3atf

ANY PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST [illegible] Front street send statement to [illegible] 28n7

MRS [illegible] METAPHYSICIAN AND [illegible] Ninth st. cor. [illegible] consultation free. 16ntf

S [illegible] Mechanics, Mining Engineering [illegible] Assay, 724 Market, San Francisco [illegible] Circular

H [illegible] PER MONTH, BY [illegible] address 324 Fourth st. 3d2

MADAME [illegible] CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible] returned to the city and is [illegible] 2d1

J. H. FISK ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND Assayer. Analyses made and assaying done at [illegible] rates. Office 104 Front street, Portland, Or.

MRS [illegible] MILLER, BEST OF [illegible] female complaints [illegible] No 87½ North Third st. near F 12nlm

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of [illegible] D J MOORE, Route Agent.

USE [illegible] FLYING BOOK AND [illegible] J K Ewing & Co Agents for [illegible] 69 Morrison st. 16ntf

DR. HELENA J PRICE PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon. Rooms 2 and 24 first floor Abington bldg [illegible] Stark and Washington sts. Office hours 11 to 1 A M 2 to 5 1 M 7 to 8 30 P M.

MOODY [illegible] GOSPEL HYMNS [illegible] and other Evangelical literature [illegible] for Sunday schools and Christian workers. Call on or order of J. R. Ewing & Co. 69 Morrison 15ntf

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREabouts of [illegible] formerly of Hood River, [illegible] Jacob Haas of the Merchants' [illegible] regarding land matters [illegible]

N [illegible] COME TO STAY—MADAME [illegible] Natural Seer and Clairvoyant Fortune Teller has had [illegible] years experience. 101 [illegible] 2d6

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No 1—The tax roll for 1888 is now completed and ready for inspection. The School Directors are now [illegible] Board of Equalization and will meet at the city superintendent's office, High School Building December 7, 1888 at 7:30 P. M. to complete the work, approve the roll and issue a warrant to collect the tax. All amounts appearing correct on the county tax roll October 1, 1888, shall be deemed correct on the school tax roll and the Board of Directors will make no changes save for purely clerical errors as per resolution adopted by the Board November [illegible] 1888. H. S. ALLEN, School Clerk.
2d6 Office 41 First st. room 17 upstairs.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned dealers in Flour Mill Machinery and Supplies, at 8 North Front street, Portland Oregon, under the firm name of O. C. Gove & Co has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, O C Gove retiring. F. J. Williams and C. J. Groat have purchased the business stock of goods on hand, book accounts good will, etc and will continue the business under the firm name of Williams & Groat. The new firm will collect all accounts and pay all bills of the late firm.
(Signed) O. C. GOVE,
F. J. WILLIAMS,
C. J. GROAT.
Portland Or N [illegible] 28 1888 3d7

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that the copartnership existing between them under the firm name and style of Northwestern Transfer Co. at the city of Portland Oregon has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to collect all dues and accounts and to sign the firm name in any claims against said copartnership should be presented at No 31 Front street, Portland.
Dated at Portland Oregon this 30th day of November A D 1888.
W H GRENFELL,
J SLAUGHTERBACK.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that the copartnership existing between them under the firm name of [illegible] dale & Molson at the city of Portland Oregon has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to collect all dues and accounts of said [illegible] partnership and to sign the firm name. All claims against said copartnership should be presented at their former office No. 31½ Front street Portland.
Dated at Portland Oregon this 30th day of November A D 1888.
FRED R. LOWNSDALE,
FRED W MOLSON

NOTICE IS GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED that it is a corporation incorporated and organized under the laws of the state of Oregon and having its principal office at the city of Portland Oregon for the purpose of carrying on a general Truck Dray Transfer and Forwarding Business and that it has purchased the property business and good will of the above-named partnership of the Northwestern Transfer Co and of Lownsdale & Molson. Its office is at No 31½ Front street Portland Oregon. It solicits the business and patronage of the above-named partnerships.
Portland Oregon November 30 1888
NORTHWESTERN TRANSFER CO
By W. H. Grenfell President.
Attest Fred R Lownsdale Secretary 1d7

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags Burlaps Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock. Old Iron and Metal of all kinds, 45 and 47 E st, Portland Oregon. 4mtf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. GEAR & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co 34 Front street corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer dealer in ship stores garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. corner Front and Alder streets Portland Or

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all English goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor First and A sts.

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts Furs, Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant, Front street near Main. Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, Railings, iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT COLlier & Co. Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery Saw Mills with improved works. Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines Boilers etc. repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets Portland Oregon 10mtf

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

R. SHERLOCK SADLERY HARNESS, HARDware 74 Front st Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO 73 FRONT ST. Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Findings Etc.

WHOLESALE FURNISHING GOODS.

DITTENHOEFER HAAS & CO. MANUFACturers and Jobbers of Men's Furnishing Goods. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated Iron Clad Overalls. 61 Front st. Portland Or

TO-DAY:

See Display of OUR EXCLUSIVE SHAPES and STYLES Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, etc. Oxydized and German Silver Fittings.

CORNER WINDOW.

TO-MORROW:

Display of Chamois, Ivorine and Canvass Novelties, all Our Own Exclusive Styles.

SMOKING JACKETS.
Second Floor.

Lipman & Co.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

PORTLAND AND VICIN

[illegible] ropes [illegible] across the track of the O [illegible] Portland [illegible] such a height the [illegible] No one could [illegible] inquiry [illegible] on the [illegible] who must [illegible] stand up [illegible] of the [illegible] work on which to be put [illegible] roadway [illegible] erected over [illegible] at the [illegible] these rope [illegible] distance on each [illegible] work and [illegible] a brakem[illegible] the face [illegible] the rope [illegible] his head and [illegible] keep [illegible]

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.—Th[illegible] [illegible] Cornell road a half [illegible] the Gambrinus brewery [illegible] John on a few days a[illegible] purchased by Archbishop [illegible] a new St. Vincent's ho[illegible] for the new building have not [illegible] but it will probably be a [illegible] and commodious stru[illegible] present hospital. The locat[illegible] one of the most desirable fo[illegible] in the city being in a very [illegible] removed from the noise [illegible] the business part of the city [illegible] hospital is near the grounds [illegible] Terminal Company which are [illegible] proved and the surrounding [illegible] upon and the place [illegible] for a hospital.

[illegible] TWA DOGS.—Two festiv[illegible] were utilizing the cor[illegible] Main streets yesterday after[illegible] play ground. About 4 o'clock a [illegible] bound took the liberty o[illegible] the sidewalk for a passage [illegible] considerably the worse f[illegible] as the dogs speedily ass[illegible] claim. Dashing against the [illegible] lady they tripped her up causing [illegible] violently to the ground, sending he[illegible] goods purchases several feet away [illegible] had not the courage to run away [illegible] by viewing the devasta[illegible] lady was assisted to her feet her [illegible] restored and she repaired to the [illegible] to remove all unnecessary [illegible] and restore to its normal cond[illegible] bedraggled millinery.

[illegible] CITY BRIDGE.—The opening [illegible] suspension wagon bridge at O[illegible] which takes place to-day althou[illegible] travel has already gone across re[illegible] question of wagon travel on the [illegible] of the river. It is understood tha[illegible] interested in the sale of large tra[illegible] between Oregon City and the [illegible] have had a road projected for [illegible] Travel can now extend from O[illegible] though the road is not in good cond[illegible] rainy weather. The opening of [illegible] the White house through woo[illegible] will unquestionably turn a vast amount of tra[illegible] side of the river taking adva[illegible] the free bridge.

FAILED TO AGREE.—For several days [illegible] case of State vs D L Shirk has be[illegible] at Canyon City. Shirk was und[illegible] indictment for murder in the first degree [illegible] has attracted a great deal of atte[illegible] interest. Both the state and d[illegible] represented. The prosecutio[illegible] represented by J L Rand and M D[illegible] for the defense Col. W H Effinge[illegible] Charles W Parrish of Canyon City [illegible] After deliberating for some [illegible] jury was discharged having fai[illegible] agree. Col Effinger who is now in [illegible] received the following dispatch [illegible] Parrish his associate: "The jur[illegible] [illegible] for acquittal."

SEND FOR ONE.—F W Baltes & Co [illegible] their annual memoranda calend[illegible] about the 15th of this month. Ow[illegible] increased edition and large [illegible] received for similar calenders for other [illegible] their presses have been ru[illegible] extra time in order not to delay [illegible] work. Their calendars for 1889 will [illegible] many improvements over previous [illegible] will be superior to any calendar is[illegible] While the cost of production is 15 cents [illegible] charge will be made and every bus[illegible] in the Northwest will be supplie[illegible] sending his address to F. W. Baltes & [illegible] printers 28 Oak street Portland Oreg[illegible]

RESTS WITH PROPERTY OWNERS.—[illegible] committee on streets wishes to call th[illegible] attention of the exasperated correspond[illegible] THE OREGONIAN who complains of th[illegible] condition of S street at Thirteenth to th[illegible] that the power of improving the conditi[illegible] this or any other street rests with the [illegible] property owners alone and that the counc[illegible] no power to amend the condition of [illegible] complained of. Some of the committe[illegible] spoke to the property owners alon[illegible] street complained of in regard to impr[illegible] and they suggest that the compl[illegible] by his powers of persuasion on ther[illegible] in his work where it can do the [illegible] good.

PETRIFIED PEAR.—Says a citizen in [illegible] THE OREGONIAN Sunday mornin[illegible] boss of the house—in other words th[illegible] most terrible—in making his usual [illegible] tion in the pockets of the coats c[illegible] clothes rack brought from the cap[illegible] pockets of last year's overcoat still [illegible] this season what appears to be a pe[illegible] had assumed a solidity known of p[illegible] carried as a rheumatic preventive. T[illegible] inference is that the pear had remaine[illegible] [illegible] fully ten months in the deep[illegible] pocket while on the other hand the [illegible] constantly handled by the party [illegible] [illegible]ing it.

[illegible] FAST TIME.—The C[illegible] [illegible] will arrive here next [illegible] [illegible] via special train on the [illegible] Central and Short Line. The [illegible] leave Denver about midnigh[illegible] Saturday arrive in Cheyenne about [illegible] December 9 arrive at Green Riv[illegible] M leave Green River 5 P M ar[illegible] Huntington December 10 5 P M [illegible] [illegible] P M arrive at Po[illegible] December 11 [illegible] A M. This is the [illegible] that has ever been run speci[illegible] The train co[illegible] [illegible] hotel car coach and b[illegible]

[illegible] OVER.—Engine [illegible] [illegible] used as a switch en[illegible] the Oregon Railway and Navigatio[illegible] [illegible] at Airlie was brought a[illegible] [illegible] yesterday and sent down to [illegible] to the Couch lake [illegible] [illegible] read news at the grave[illegible] expected that a train loa[illegible] [illegible] last night and that wo[illegible] [illegible] to-day. Workmen w[illegible] [illegible] tearing down t[illegible] freight sheds and [illegible] on the ground to begin the [illegible] piles for the foundation for t[illegible] depot.

NOT YET ARRESTED.—As yet nothi[illegible] been discovered as to who murder[illegible] young Scandinavian Charles G M[illegible] several days ago near Scholl's ferry [illegible] [illegible]ington county. Whoever the [illegible] may be he is still at large. [illegible] rests upon a cousin [illegible] deceased who it is said has alread[illegible] once committed to the asylum a[illegible] who once a prisoner in the county j[illegible] [illegible] have been made to track [illegible] murderer and as yet no steps take[illegible] the person on whom the suspici[illegible] the strongest.

MENTALLY DISORDERED.—Willis A. [illegible] formerly a clerk in Wiley B Allen's [illegible] store was adjudged insane yesterd[illegible] [illegible] years of age a native of th[illegible] and a young man of good habits [illegible] cause of his affliction is attributed to [illegible] He first showed signs of [illegible] weakness about five weeks ago. At t[illegible] [illegible] he has lost al[illegible] It is to be hoped th[illegible] [illegible] may be restored [illegible] the asylum.

[illegible] MOVEMENT.—Re[illegible] [illegible] Mackay senior British c[illegible] [illegible] will give a brief acc[illegible] [illegible] Stelber's chapel this (Tuesday) [illegible] the Old Catholic movement fro[illegible] the Roman church itself, and of th[illegible] now being organized for the purpos[illegible] [illegible]arding a similar movement amon[illegible] French-speaking Romanists in th[illegible] [illegible] states. The address will comm[illegible] [illegible] o'clock.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

To Warn Brakemen.—Several scantlings with long fringes of ropes hanging from them, nailed across the tracks of the O. R. & N. Co. in the vicinity of Front and H streets attracted considerable attention yesterday. They were placed at such a hight that the ends of the rope fringes just brushed the smokestacks of the locomotives passing under them. No one could imagine the object of this arrangement, but inquiry from a railroad man elicited the information that the fringes were placed there to give warning to brakemen who might be standing on the tops of freight cars. Some of the bents of the false work on which is to be put together the iron spans of the wagon roadway to the railroad bridge, have been erected over the track, and they are at just about the right elevation to knock the head of any brakeman who should undertake to pass under them standing on a car. So these rope fringes are placed at some distance on each side of the false work, and when a brakemen is slapped in the face by the ropes he is reminded to duck his head and so keep it on his shoulders.

New St. Vincent's Hospital.—The five acre tract on the Cornell road, a half a mile or so west of the Gambrinus brewery, sold by Mr. A. H. Johnson a few days since for $30,000, was purchased by Archbishop Gross as a site for a new St. Vincent's hospital. The plans for the new building have not been matured yet, but it will probably be a much more handsome and commodious structure than the present hospital. The location is certainly one of the most desirable for such a purpose in the city, being in a very sightly location, and removed from the noise and bustle of the business part of the city. The present hospital is near the grounds of the N. P. Terminal Company, which are about to be improved, and the surrounding property has been built upon, and the place is no longer suitable for a hospital.

A "Tale of Twa Dogs."—Two festive but mongrel canines were utilizing the corner of First and Main streets yesterday afternoon for a play ground. About 4 o'clock a lady, homeward bound, took the liberty of appropriating the sidewalk for a passage way and came out considerably the worse for the experiment, as the dogs speedily asserted their prior claim. Dashing against the aforesaid lady they tripped her up, causing her to fall violently to the ground, sending her dry goods purchases several feet away. The dogs had not the courage to run away, but stood shrinkingly by viewing the devastation. The lady was assisted to her feet, her packages restored, and she repaired to the nearest store to remove all unnecessary real estate and restore to its normal condition her bedraggled millinery.

Oregon City Bridge.—The opening of the new free suspension wagon bridge at Oregon City, which takes place to-day, although a little travel has already gone across, re-opens the question of wagon travel on the west side of the river. It is understood that parties interested in the sale of large tracts of land between Oregon City and the White house, have had a road projected for some time. Travel can now extend from Oswego up, though the road is not in good condition in rainy weather. The opening of a road from the White house through, would unquestionably turn a vast amount of travel to the west side of the river, taking advantage of the free bridge.

Failed to Agree.—For several days past, the case of State vs. D. L. Shirk has been on trial at Canyon City. Shirk was under indictment for murder in the first degree. The case has attracted a great deal of attention and interest. Both the state and defense were well represented. The prosecution was represented by J. L. Rand and M. D. Clifford; for the defense Col. W. H. Effinger and Charles W. Parrish of Canyon City, appeared. After deliberating for some time, the jury was discharged, having failed to agree. Col. Effinger, who is now in Portland, received the following dispatch from Mr. Parrish, his associate: "The jury disagree; eight for acquittal."

Send For One.—F. W. Baltes & Co. will issue their annual memoranda calendar for 1889 about the 15th of this month. Owing to the increased edition and large orders received for similar calendars for other companies, their presses have been running extra time in order not to delay regular work. Their calendars for 1889 will show many improvements over previous years, and will be superior to any calendar issued. While the cost of production is 15 cents each, no charge will be made, and every business man in the Northwest will be supplied by sending his address to F. W. Baltes & Co., printers, 28 Oak street, Portland, Oregon.

Rests With Property Owners.—The committee on streets wishes to call the attention of the exasperated correspondent of The Oregonian, who complains of the condition of S street at Thirteenth to the fact that the power of improving the condition of this or any other street rests with the property owners alone and that the council has no power to amend the condition of things complained of. Some of the committee have spoken to the property owners along the street complained of in regard to improving it and they suggest that the complainant try his powers of persuasion on them and put in his work where it can do the most good.

Petrified Pear.—Says a citizen in a note to The Oregonian: "Sunday morning the boss of the house—in other words, the "infant terrible"—in making his usual investigation in the pockets of the coats on the clothes rack, brought from the capacious pockets of last year's overcoat, still unusual this season, what appears to be a pear, but it had assumed a solidity known of potatoes carried as a rheumatic preventive. The difference is that the pear had remained undisturbed fully ten months in the deep, dark pocket, while on the other hand the potato is constantly handled by the party carrying it.

Long Jump—Fast Time.—The Carleton Opera Company will arrive here next Tuesday morning via special train on the Union Pacific railroad and Short Line. The company leave Denver about midnight next Saturday, arrive in Cheyenne about 3:30 A. M., December 9, arrive at Green River 4:40 P. M.; leave Green River 5 P. M., arrive at Huntington December 10, 5 P. M.; leave Huntington 5:30 P. M., arrive at Portland December 11, 10 A. M. This is the longest distance that has ever been run special for a theatrical company. The train consists of one Pullman hotel car, coach and baggage car.

Engine Brought Over.—Engine No. 40, which has been used as a switch engine in the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's yard at Albina was brought across to this side yesterday and sent down to be used in hauling gravel to fill Couch lake. Everything was in readiness at the gravel bank, and it was expected that a train load would be brought up last night, and that work will begin in earnest to-day. Workmen were employed yesterday tearing down the old Northern Pacific freight sheds, and the pile driver is on the ground to begin the work of driving piles for the foundation for the new freight depot.

Not Yet Arrested.—As yet nothing has been discovered as to who murdered the young Scandinavian, Charles G. Munson several days ago, near Scholl's ferry, Washington county. Whoever the assassin may be, he is still at large. Suspicion rests upon a cousin of deceased, who it is said has already been twice committed to the asylum, and was also once a prisoner in the county jail here. No efforts have been made to track up the murderer and as yet no steps taken to arrest the person on whom the suspicion rests the strongest.

Mentally Disordered.—Willis A. Fisher, formerly a clerk in Wiley B. Allen's music store, was adjudged insane yesterday. He is but 22 years of age, a native of this city, and a young man of good habits. The cause of his affliction is attributed to typhoid fever. He first showed signs of mental weakness about five weeks ago. At times he is a little violent and he has lost all reasoning faculties. It is to be hoped that with good care his mind may be restored after a short stay in the asylum.

Old Catholic Movement.—Rev. Lt. Aberigh Mackay, senior British chaplain, Paris, France, will give a brief account at St. Stephen's chapel this (Tuesday) evening of the "Old Catholic" movement from within the Roman church itself, and of the work now being organized for the purpose of forwarding a similar movement among 1,200,000 French-speaking Romanists in the Eastern states. The address will commence at 7:30 o'clock.

Cattle Shippers Complain.—Different men have different ideas about most things, and the Portland stock yards are no exception to this rule. Yesterday a reporter heard a man complaining bitterly about this concern. He said the charges for corraling and feeding and loading cattle were outrageous, and would drive all the business of shipping cattle to the Sound, away from this place. He alleged that the railroad company furnished no facilities for shipping stock, and it is impossible to get a double-decked car here, while such cars and every other facility are furnished to parties who ship over the Cascade division. Another dealer in cattle said the stock yards are a good thing. Cattle have to be unloaded here, and the yards are a good place for this, and there is a good chance to water and feed stock there, and the charges are reasonable. It would seem that the growling is more about the facilities afforded for transportation than those furnished by the stock yards.

Tried to Pass Counterfeit Coin.—A Chinaman who gave the name of Ty You, and who is evidently not a good man to tie to, attempted to pass some counterfeit dimes and quarters at Olds & Summers's yesterday. He was arrested by Constable S. Simmons and taken up to have an interview with United States District Attorney McArthur. He was placed in durance vile till an effort is made to ascertain where he procured the bogus coins and if there are plenty more where these came from.

Columbia River vs. Alaska.—One of the state fish commissioners speaking about the statement recently made that Alaska has many salmon streams better than those now being fished, says that while that is true, the Alaskan rivers abounding in salmon are all small, and will be fished out in a few years while the Columbia river, with the assistance of hatcheries, will always abound in salmon and maintain its supremacy.

A Heavy Damage Suit.—Mrs. D. P. Hughes is said to be preparing to sue the city for $20,000 damages for the loss of her husband. Mr. Hughes was one of the persons removed to the smallpox hospital, and died there on November 6. It is alleged that owing to lack of proper dilligence and precaution on the part of the city in removing him, while he was in a fever, he caught cold, which caused his death.

Shooting Ground Purchased.—Councilman Farrell has purchased the shooting at Morgan's lake for the season, paying $150 therefor. This is a fine lake for canvasback ducks and swans. Mr. Farrell is an enthusiastic sportsman and will slaughter a lot of ducks, and if he gets any more than his partner can take, steal and carry away, Mr. Farrell and his friends will dine on duck sometimes.

County Tax Levied.—The county commissioners' court yesterday levied a tax of 7 7-10 mills for county purposes and a half mill tax for the improvement of county roads. The tax was decided on several days ago. The state, militia and university tax will not be levied until the state board is heard from. The county and road tax will net $182,486 77.

From The Inland Empire.—Mr. D. P. Thompson has returned from an extended trip through the inland empire. He reports the country as improving rapidly and many settlers coming in. The people are prosperous and have plenty of money and are in good spirits, and many are building new houses and otherwise improving their property.

Hay "Skase."—Hay is a somewhat scarce commodity in the city at present and sells for from $15 to $16 per ton. There is plenty in the country, as there was a good crop, but it is backward in coming forward. It is not known whether this is owing to negligence on the part of the farmers or on account of dealers having made a corner in hay.

Overcome With Heat.—About 3:20 yesterday afternoon little Emma Jasper, attending the Park school, became overcome with the heat of the school-room and fell to the floor from her seat in a faint. Miss Stewart, her teacher, quickly revived her by prompt action, and in the principal's office she was soon recovered and sent home.

If the White Man who came down in the Third street car Sunday between 1 and 2 o'clock, in which car were three Chinese, will call at Kwong Yun's, 29 Alder street, he will confer a favor and be rewarded for his trouble. No other white men were in the car, and the Chinese got out of the car at Morrison street.

On the Wing.—Mr. W. H. Holcomb, manager of the Union Pacific system, left last night for Farmington. He will return here on Thursday morning, and leave that afternoon for San Francisco. He has had an immense amount of business to attend to since his arrival, and has not had a moment to himself.

Pushing Work.—Work is being pushed rapidly on the new water main from the pumps of Seventh and Lincoln streets down Seventh to Jefferson, thence westward. Some fifty men are now employed on the principal main, from which branches will extend up and down the cross streets.

Will Go to Spokane.—Mr. Lute Lindsay will leave in a few days for Spokane Falls, where he goes to take charge of the business of a deceased brother. Mr. Lindsay will take with him Palatina, Hamblin, and a number of colts which he will keep there during the winter.

Why Not.—When you can save from $50 to $75 on the purchase price of a piano by dealing with the Chicago Music House, 251 First street, why not trade there? They have just received an immense stock of pianos and organs direct from the factories.

Warrants Issued.—Warrants for the collection of delinquent assessments for the construction of the Tanner creek sewer were issued to the chief of police by the auditor. The assessments have been pretty well paid up, only about $3000 remaining due.

"Sailed The Seas Over."—Capt. James Carroll, who lately renounced a sea-faring life, is in the city and will leave for his home in California in a day or two. He will go up to Alaska in the spring, but before that time may go to Great Britain.

Close Your Ledger.—Business men will find it to their advantage to call upon Messrs. Bush, Hahn & Verder, of the Portland Mercantile Agency, 195 First street and leave their account with them for collection.

Now is the Time.—J. Selling & Co.'s corner window contains handsome dress patterns all the way from $5 up. They'll make excellent holiday gifts and must be seen to be appreciated.

Express Their Thanks.—The Portland hospital authorities wish to express their thanks to the merchants and friends who donated so liberally to them during Thanksgiving season.

Church Festival.—The "Carnival of Months," with plenty of music, at the First Congregational church to-night. Ten cents admission.

Gas Consumers.—There will be no discount allowed on gas bills to-morrow. Pay to-day and save your dollar.

Beat It if You Can.—Mellis & Co. to-day offer a whole lot of plush, velvet, satin and felt hats at 25 cents each.

BRIEF MENTION.

Prof. Cardinell's children's class meets next Saturday at 2 o'clock. Class is limited to fifty pupils. Apply Saturday.

An investigation will bear out the statements made that the Decker Bros.' pianos stand at the front. The Fischer, Ivers and Pond, A. B. Chase and others sold on the installment plan at The Kohler & Chase Music Store.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. H. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

Little Albert Hansen, late of Baker, Pendleton and The Dalles, is home again at the St. Charles restaurant. Leave your wants to him.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

Great clearance sale of trimmed Hats, Monday and Tuesday, at Carnahan & Sayyea's, 171 First street.

Fabre's Coffee and Chop House moved to Theater Royal building, Third and Alder.

Prevent contagion by taking the famous Oregon Blood Purifier. Sales double.

OVERCOATS

An exceptionally large and good line of the Latest Styles in

MONTENACS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
MELTONS,
WIDE-WALES,
KERSEYS,
ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS

—FOR—

Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

JOB LOT OF

Blue Army Overcoats

At $3.00!

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES

—OF—

[illegible]

Full Dress Prince Albert, 3-Button Cutaway and Sacks.

[illegible]

We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vicuna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $3 and $3.50 per suit.

We are Sole Agents for the Famous

Chest Shield Shirts.

—AND—

Double-Seated Drawers

In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,

$5 per Suit.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

125 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED DECEMBER 3.

Van B. DeLashmutt et al. to John R. Foster, lot 29, Sub. No. 1, Little Holmes, Nov. 22; $300.

Southwest Portland Real Estate Co. to C. P. Holly, lot 14, blk 48, Fulton Park, Dec. 1; $450.

Southwest Portland Real Estate Co. to H. E. Holmes, lots 11, 12, blk 68, Fulton Park, Nov. 28; $900.

F. W. Aken et al. to D. D. Oliphant, 7 acres, S 28, 1 N, 2 E, Nov. 28; $525.

Mary V. Shelby to J. C. Olds et al., lots 7, 8, blk 4, Kenworthy Addition, Nov. 17; $2200.

P. Kelly, sheriff, to R. Williams et al., part J. B. Stephens's Donation Land Claim, Nov. 27; $53.

Mary Nolan to Charles Nolan, lots 27, 28, Sub. 1, D. & O., Little Homes, May 1; $400.

Frank Rowark to T. E. Taylor, north half lot 4, blk 215, Couch's addition, Jan. 2, 1883; $1400.

G. W. Shaver and wife to W. G. Jenne, lots 5, 6, 11, 12, blk 13, John Irving's Addition, Nov. 28; $300.

F. Boyle to M. H. Effinger, lots 7, 8, blk 3, Albina Homestead, Dec. 3; $450.

E. D. White and wife to J. H. Nosler, lot 4, blk 14, Ainsworth Tract, Nov. 30; $500.

Total, $6078.

"The Princess Daphene," just received at Ed Dekum's—price 50c.

[illegible]

Holiday Announcement

[illegible] — The stock being by far the largest ever offered here, enables us to sell at wholesale. These goods mounted and unmounted to order.

[illegible] — A most complete assortment in Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, of the very latest improved manufactures. Rich and perfect time pieces.

[illegible] — Novel designs and of the very best quality. The latest goods produced by Eastern and Foreign factories.

S[illegible] — In this line we carry the largest stock, varied in character, pleasing to the eye, and elegant in quality throughout.

In addition to the above, many new and attractive novelties in French and Vienna Bronzes, Grandfather's Hall Clocks are introduced to notice for the first time.

The Jewelry manufacturing department is in perfect order, all work in this line being promptly and faithfully executed.

Country orders will meet with the usual punctuality.

A visit to our establishment is solicited.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,

SUCCESSOR TO

[illegible]

[illegible] Washington St., Portland, Or.

[illegible] REDUCED RATES.

SILK PLUSHES!

An Astonishing Offer for

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

—OF—

[illegible]

The Greatest Display on Record. Over 100 Shades—Light, Medium and Dark. We offer a Special Purchase of Two Lines of REAL MARBLEIZED SILK PLUSHES at the nominal prices of

58c AND 88c PER YARD.

For 19 inches wide. TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY at these prices. (Standard values at the lowest are $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard. See our MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS in WINDOW and on CENTER TABLES. All the very Latest Tints in High Colors; also Mediums and Dark Shades, for Dress Wear, Fancy Work, Upholstery, etc., etc.

Quantity will be Limited to Each Purchaser to Give All an Equal Chance. EARLY SELECTIONS ARE THE BEST.

MEIER & FRANK,

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

N. B.—These Plushes are Warranted Silk. We mention this important fact, as there are many Plushes in the market this season that are not Silk, but Ramie, and offered as Silk Plushes.

Great Sale

—OF—

BLANKETS!

TO-DAY---Last Day.

5000 prs White Family Blankets
3000 prs Gray Blankets.

A large purchase we have made way below standard prices. The following price list for this sale only,

TO-DAY ONLY.

WHITE BLANKETS—

10-4 Family Blankets, worth $2, for 95c per pair.
10-4 Family Blankets, wool filled, worth $2.50, for $1.45 per pair.
10-4 Family Blankets, heavy grade, worth $3.50, for $2.25 per pair.
10-4 Super Family Wool Blankets, worth $4.50, for $2.75 per pair.
10-4 Family Blankets, heavy, all wool, worth $5.50, for $3.95 per pair.
11-4 Family Blankets, heavy wool blankets, worth $5, for $3.25 per pair.
11-4 Family Blankets, extra super, worth $5.50, for $3.90 per pair.
11-4 Family Blankets, extra heavy wool, worth $7, for $4.50 per pair.
11-4 Family Blankets, fine and heavy, worth $7.50, for $5 per pair.
12-4 Family Blankets, extra super, worth $7.75, for $5.40 per pair.
10-4 Family Blankets, all wool, elegant California blankets, standard price $10, for $7 per pair.

GRAY BLANKETS—

10-4 Gray Blankets, heavy, usual price $3, for $1.75 per pair.
10-4 Gray Blankets, heavy wool, usual price $3.25, for $2 per pair.
11-4 Gray Blankets, extra heavy, usual price $3.75, for $2.25 per pair.
12-4 Gray Blankets, extra heavy, usual price $4, for $2.50 per pair.
9-4 Gray Blankets, all-wool, California, usual price $5, for $3.75 per pair.
10-4 Gray Blankets, all-wool extra California, usual price $6.50, for $4.35 per pair.
11-4 Gray Blankets, very heavy California, usual price $9, for $6.45 per pair.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY to Lay in a Supply. These Prices hold good for this sale only.

MEIER & FRANK,

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

REAL ESTATE OFFERINGS.

SOUTH PORTLAND.

Quarter block on Hood street	$2400
Two lots near Corbett street	2200
One lot on Corbett street	1600
One lot, ¼ cash	600

A number of lots and quarter blocks in this locality, all ready to build on.

SOUTHERN PORTLAND.

One lot, near the station on Narrow Gauge (running 18 trains per day; fare 5 cts. to residents); half cash, balance installments	$150
Lot on Macadam road	550
Lot on Vermont street, near station; half cash, balance installments	400

A. E. BORTHWICK,
2867 133½ First st., cor. Alder, upstairs.

GRAND GIFT DRAWING

Of an Elegant

Crushed Mohair Plush Parlor Set

Of five pieces. Every purchaser of goods to the amount of $2 50 will be given a chance free of charge. Goods will be sold at bottom prices. The drawing will take place on Monday, Dec. 31, 1888, New Year's Eve, at 7:30 P. M. See exhibit in our window. THE NEW YORK BOOT & SHOE HOUSE, 221 First st., corner Salmon. M. Marks, Prop.

COKE.

On and after this date (Dec. 1st) the price of Coke will be $7 per ton in yard, or $8.00 delivered.

PORTLAND GAS-LIGHT CO.
1d6

Holiday Books!

—FOR—

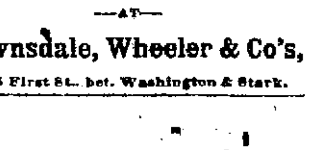
OLD AND YOUNG

—AT—

Lownsdale, Wheeler & Co's,

105 First St., bet. Washington & Stark.

[illegible]



Plies United by Cotton Rivets and Cannot Separate.

BEST BELT IN THE WORLD.

W. F. BOWERS & CO.,

91 & 93 Front St., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

82 First St., Portland, Or.,

OFFER

[illegible]

LONDON DYE,

GUARANTEED.

Made up to order in any style of garment. Good fit warranted. Full stock of Ready-made Furs, such as

Seal Sacques, Wraps, English Walking Jackets, Fur-lined Circulars, Pelerines, Boas, Muffs, Ladies' Caps and Bonnets, Misses' and Gentlemen's Furs. Rugs and Robes, Trimmings, all of which we offer at

LOW PRICES.

DR. J. B. PILKINGTON,

Surgeon-Oculist and Medical Specialist,

AT HOME—OFFICE:

Dekum Building, cor. First & Washington.

Over 400 cases of Piles, Fissures, Fistulas and Rectal Ulcers cured within the past four years without once using knife or ligature.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.

TEETH $5, $8, $10, $12; GOLD FILLINGS FROM $1.50; silver from $1. Painless extracting, and every operation guaranteed. Can be seen evenings from 7:30 to 8:30.

G. A. R. Building, First and Taylor.

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
[illegible]
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Room 24, Union Block, Stark street

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon,
corner Third and Morrison.

Dr. E. C. Brown, [illegible]

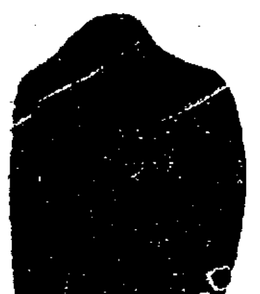
[illegible]

What Shall I Give Him? Is the Great Question.

HOLIDAY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas and New Year.



THE SMOKING JACKETS & MORNING GOWNS

We Have an Elegant Line of

Smoking Jackets, Morning Gowns, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Embroidered Suspenders, Fancy Neckwear, Silk Umbrellas, Jersey Coats, Collars and Cuffs, Underwear, Suits and Overcoats,

And a Great Many Other Articles Suitable for the Occasion.

THE LADIES can feel assured that these are always acceptable gifts for gentlemen.

COUNTRY CUSTOMERS will please order as soon as possible in order to secure sizes.

SAMPLES will be displayed in our corner window Monday and Tuesday.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

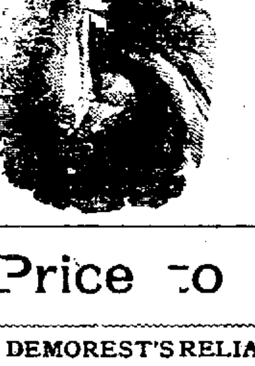
OREGON HOTEL,

Corner First and D Sts., Portland, Oregon

JOHN SALZER, Proprietor.

[illegible]

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,



One Price to All

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Holiday Goods

We are prepared to show you one of the most extensive lines in this city, and can save you money. We think this is all the statement necessary, and will simply append the list of articles comprising our lines:

DOLLS
DRESSED DOLLS
TIN TOYS
IRON TOYS
EXPRESS WAGONS
DOLL CARRIAGES
TENPINS
MAGIC LANTERNS
TARGET GUNS
DRUMS
TRUMPETS
HARMONICAS
GARDEN TOOL SETS
TOOL CHESTS
MANICURE SETS
SHAVING SETS
DRESSING-CASE SETS
ORNMENTAL CLOCKS
ORNAMENTAL MIRRORS
ORNAMENTAL VASES
ORNAMENTAL BASKETS
STATUARY, FIGURES, ETC.
TEA SETTS.

Also, an Elegant Line of

JEWELRY
KID GLOVES
FANS and FANCY GOODS

Suitable for

Holiday Gifts.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

Now Ready.

A Direct Importation from

YOKOHAMA

Of Japanese Silk-Embroidered

Tea Gowns

—AND—

Smoking Jackets.

As the number of these garments is limited, we advise early selections.

OLDS & KING,

FIRST and TAYLOR STREETS.

Brownsville Woolen Mills Reliable All-Wool Goods.

[illegible]

BLANKETS.

[illegible]

Special Sale of Overcoats

LOT 1	Men's Gray Cheviot Overcoat, Silk Sleeve Lining	$10 00
LOT 10	Men's Brown Cheviot Overcoat, Silk Sleeve Lining	12 00
LOT 20	Heavy Cassimere Overcoats, Silk Sleeve Lining	12 00
LOT 30	Heavy Pique Blue, Black and Brown, Silk Sleeve Lining	16 00
LOT 40	Natural Gray (No Dye) Silk Faced	16 50

These Overcoats are cut in the Latest Style and Warranted in Every Particular.

52 BOY'S ALL-WOOL OVERCOATS

SIZES 8 to 17 at $6 00.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS

$8, $10, $10.50, $11, $11.50, $12, $12.50, $13, $13.50 $14, $14.50 $15, $15.50, and $16.

BLANKETS

$3, $4, $5, $6, $7.50, $8, and $10.

THE BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED.

[illegible]

Retail Store, 140 First Street,

Under the Gilman House.

THE POLLARD SYSTEM.

Chairman Dodd Will Have Something to Say In Its Favor To-Morrow.

Ex-Governor Thompson Wants a Return to the Old Methods—Principals Crawford, Pratt and Burnham Speak Their Minds.

The adoption by the city school board of the Pollard system of primary instruction is the chief topic of conversation in educational circles.

It is no secret that the enthusiastic endorsement of City Superintendent Sabin has been the means of the methods being adopted, and that by this system she expects to greatly improve the reading of the schools, which confessedly stands in need of a change for the better.

A reporter yesterday called upon Chairman Dodd, whose interest has been enlisted in Mrs. Pollard's system from the start for a statement of the advantages of the system.

"I have just returned from a nine days' absence east of the mountains," said he, "and to-morrow am going to look the matter up thoroughly in the light of what progress has been done since Mrs. Pollard began instructing the teachers. I can then give you a complete discussion and will be glad to do so."

Hon. D. P. Thompson, the only member of the board who voted against the introduction of the system, was seen, and spoke with his usual decision concerning it:

"The adoption of some system which will improve the reading of the children is certainly demanded. The reading is bad, the spelling worse, and the writing, even of high school graduates, very defective. This criticism extends also to the teachers. I have communications here in my desk from teachers in the schools containing several errors in spelling; and as for writing, I could not keep one of them writing in my books here a day. In fact, I would not let them write in my books at all, their writing is so bad. And yet they are teaching writing to the pupils. Some of the graduates of the High school can write so that you can read it, but they have learned it after leaving the school. Of course, for this state of affairs we directors are thoroughly to blame, as we should, in my opinion, insist upon good writing and spelling from applicants for positions in the corps. Do not understand me as reflecting in any way upon the past or present superintendent, for I have no such intention at all.

"Have you seen any reason to change your ideas upon the system?"

"No. I voted against its adoption because I was opposed to so hasty an action upon a matter of so much moment. I was the only one of the four directors who voted upon the matter that had given Mrs. Pollard's system any consideration whatever. Two of them had never heard of it until that meeting. What I have since seen of its workings and the uniform testimony of every teacher who has spoken to me about it, has simply served to strengthen me in my opinion."

"What are your objections?"

"In the first place, I should be opposed to adopting any system, no matter how fair it might appear, without a better showing behind it than this one has. The only educator of any prominence who indorses it is Rogers of Des Moines. Its other recommendations come from small places about, like Oregon City. If it were what it is claimed to be, it would be in use in the large cities of the East. It has been in existence for years. The educators of Boston and New England and other large places are actively on the lookout for everything of value in educational methods, and if this was worthy it would have been snapped up by them long ago, where its sales would have been a thousandfold greater than they can be here.

"As for the system in itself considered, it has fatal faults. It saddles upon the child in addition to the alphabet, a list of diacritical marks almost equal in number, and an array of rules more adapted to the caliber of 15-year-old scholars.

"Mrs. Pollard is a first-class book agent, and her assiduous efforts to earn her per cent. on the sales of the publishers reflect credit upon her industry. She is also an enthusiastic teacher, who would succeed in teaching children with any method. She cannot, however, impart her ability to others, who, I have no doubt, will fail with her system to accomplish the results hoped for."

"What expense does its adoption entail?"

"Upon each child seventy-five cents in addition to their other readers already purchased. Upon the board $3.50 each for her patent charts in probably eighteen rooms."

"What method would you prefer as likely to improve the reading and spelling of the schools?"

"The old alphabet method, under which good readers were produced, and which gave us a nation of spellers, even to the country log school houses, who could go through the spelling book from front cover to back and not miss a word. They don't do it with these modern systems."

Prof. Crawford said: "Immediately after reading THE OREGONIAN's account of the board meeting at which the Pollard system was adopted, I hastened to set myself right with the members. My position in the matter was not one of approval, but a willingness to have Mrs. Pollard make an experimental trial, should the board be so minded. In my letter to them, which so expressed me, I also took occasion to say that the system was diametrically opposed to ours, both in theory and practice. That is: The word method, assisted by a proper attention to phonics, substantially the same as Superintendent Wetzell's, has come to be recognized by the rank and file of educators as not only the most natural and logical, but the most successful system of primary instruction. To this Mrs. Pollard's system is utterly opposed. She begins with elementary sounds and the diacritical marks, enforced by a cumberson body of rules, such as that a vowel before 'ng' is short, that 'c' before 'k' is hard, and the 'k' silent. The child is required to learn these rules, place the diacritical marks on the letters properly.

"Supt. Greenwood of Kansas City, has an excellent method of dealing with new schemes. Their representatives, if they are able to make a fair showing, are allowed to take a room and work with it for such a time as they require; their work is then compared with others and a proper understanding of its merits thus determined before a wholesale adoption, whose outcome is involved in greater or less doubt, is made. Many an awkward retreat is thus avoided."

Professor Pratt said: "My position was not one of endorsement of the system, for I had no knowledge upon which to base such approval, and my subsequent investigations have not tended to heighten my opinion of it.

"My prime objection to it is that it pays no attention whatever to the child's previous knowledge of the language. It confines his investigations to the arbitrary sounds of the letters, unmindful of any meaning which the word represents. This might do in case children had no knowledge of the language. But the fact is that all the children we have to teach are familiar with a hundred words at least, many of them more than that, and not a few are already able to read in the simplest words. To ignore this knowledge and begin with the rudimental sounds of letters, I do not consider wise. The word method has its defects, but these are remedied by a proper supplementing of phonic teaching, such as we employ. This combined system is considered by the profession almost universally as the best possible one for primary instruction."

Professor Burnham said

"The Pollard system has many peculiarities that I would not commend or use unless officially required to do so. For instance, the phonetic singing is no aid to the proper utterance of the oral elements in speaking or their recognition in reading. The use of the musical scale only makes matters more complex for the beginner who has the particular phonetic element and the tones of the scale both to master. Better put the drill on the simple elements in the ordinary speaking and reading key just where the pupil is to use them.

"There are other features which Mrs. Pollard has found useful in her own way of teaching that cannot be as successfully applied by the average teacher.

"But aside from these objections there is a large appropriation of many of the best forms of phonetic teaching. There is a sound philosophy that underlies many of the lessons it seeks to enforce. The grouping of words into families bound together by some common phonetic element is especially desirable. There are so many arbitrary and exceptional facts in language which must be individually mastered that that part of language which conforms to law, and therefore is capable of classification, should claim the thoughtful attention of every teacher.

"The 'word method' alone is purely arbitrary. The pupil who has acquired a vocabulary of fifty new words, has not the ability to utter any of these words if slightly changed in form. He stands helpless and bewildered before each new word. The phonetic power of letters is ignored in the word method of teaching.

"Thorough phonetic teaching will improve the articulation of pupils, increase their facility in uttering new words, and will aid much in securing more accurate habits of spelling. I therefore favor phonetic teaching."

"What has been your practice hitherto?"

"We have used a combination of the word method and phonetic teaching, which I have found the most satisfactory in my experience."

OCEAN AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

Arrival of the Columbia—Clearing of the Trongate and Embleton—The Orient Out—Snag-boat and Dredger.

The Columbia made fast at steamship dock yesterday evening about 5 o'clock. She brings a miscellaneous cargo of some 900 tons.

The steamer Salem, which has been acting in the capacity of tender to the city dredger at Swan island, was laid off Sunday night, and her place taken by the Willamette snag-boat, which was busy yesterday in taking the scows away, loaded with the sand which the dredger brought up. The work is expected to be completed to-day, and the river pilots are loud in their praises of what the dredger has accomplished. The Willamette has taken out the six snags in the harbor here, two on each side of the bridge, and two on the other side about opposite the foot of B street. After taking them out, they are sawed and cut up and put away out of sight somewhere. Those taken out above the bridge were put up above the old saw mill, the two lower ones down below Swan island. The boat has gone through the season's work in excellent condition, and will be ready for the spring work without any repairs of consequence. She has proved herself an excellent and powerful boat for the river work.

The Orient is ready for work. After a thorough overhauling in the dry dock at Oregon City, she comes out as neat as a new pin and strengthened for the task of handling her share of the upper river products. She will be inspected to-day, and will get to work at once, to the satisfaction of clamoring shippers and the relief of the O. R. & N. officials who have had to stand the cussing from the overloaded warehousemen. The Dixie Thompson will take the Orient's place in the dry dock, and will have some needed repairs made to her leaky hull.

The Embleton will say good-by to Portland's harbor to-day. Her loading has been delayed by waiting for the arrival of the remainder of her cargo of a particular kind of wheat which she has been taking on. The Trongate will also clear to-day, having finished at the north shore dock, Albina. Ships are now going up and down with a draft of nineteen feet, taking advantage of the high tides, which are heavier than any hitherto this year. The Maxwell went down with nineteen feet, though the J. W. Marr, Sutton & Beebe's ship, which came up last night, lightered to eighteen feet six inches. The statement is made by some river men that it was on account of the Maxwell and the Marr that the project of employing the Elder to sluice at St. Helens was given up, and that the abandonment militates against the interests of future ships, which might otherwise have saved lighterage expenses. It is due to the government officers, however, to say that the project was thoroughly canvassed and the action taken deemed wisest in view of all the circumstances.

THE CARLETON OPERA COMPANY.

Members of the Organization—Orchestra—Chorus—Scenery—Repertoire—Costumes.

The Carleton Opera Company, considered by many to be the leading comic opera company in America, will inaugurate a brief season of opera comique at the New Park theater, commencing next Tuesday night.

The company numbers some sixty people, and includes among its members Mr. Wm. T. Carleton, the great baritone; Mr. Chas. H. Drew, for many years with Alice Oates when that lady was in her prime; Mr. Jay C. Taylor, one of the best tenors on the light opera stage to-day; Mr. J. C. Murray, the promising basso, and a great favorite in Portland, his last appearance here being with the Thompson opera company. Since then, he has made rapid progress and to-day is one of the shining lights on the operatic stage; Mr. Robert Broderick, Mr. E. De Mesa, Chas. Fais, Miss Clara Lane, prima donna soubrette, who possesses a rich soprano voice, Miss Alice Vincent, prima donna contralto, and one of the prominent stage beauties of this country, Miss Clara Wisdom, Miss Rose Beaudet, Miss Maggie Baxter, all very handsome young ladies possessed of voices of excellent quality.

The chorus numbers forty, and is composed entirely of handsome young ladies with trained voices. Mr. Carleton has always been noted for his admirable chorus.

The orchestra will be augmented and is under the personal direction of Mr. Alex. Haig, who has no superior as a conductor. The opening opera will be Genee's ever beautiful "Nanon," which will have its initial representation in this city with the original score and libretto. The famous waltz song so oft repeated, is by its changes made to seem almost new, and is of such great beauty that the desire to hear it again and again increases with each repetition.

Wednesday night and Saturday matinee the everlasting "Erminie," which has had the most phenomenal success ever attained by any opera in America will be presented. Thursday and Saturday Strauss's masterpiece "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," will form the bill, when the display of costumes will be gorgeous, upwards of ten thousand dollars having been expended on this production alone. Friday night "Nanon" will be repeated. All the operas will be on a most elaborate scale, and a rich treat is in store for the musical loving people of this city.

The prices have been arranged as follows: entire lower floor $1 50, second floor $1 and 50 cents. Sale of seats will commence Thursday morning at Prentice's music store.

"DOT LEETLE GERMAN BAND."

Six Musicians Arrive From the Fatherland and Discourse Pretty Good Music.

Six big and little men, of decidedly German cast of countenance, attired in bright blue clothes, with caps to match, and armed with musical instruments, harsh sounding and melodious, struck town yesterday. They composed a German band, of which every school boy has heard something.

Dot leetle German band,
Dot leetle German band,
The beebles cry and say O my!
As we go through de land.

Three of the members of the band are small of stature and under 20 years of age, while the other three are young men, under 35. As soon as they struck town they began playing, and it was very good music too, being much better than many bands of equal or larger numbers have produced. After a tune follows a collection, as regularly as night follows day.

"Dot leetle German band" came across the Atlantic from the Fatherland five months ago, and since then have been traveling through the country. They came here from Puget sound.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. C. Braden, formerly connected with the firm of Parke & Lacy, has taken a position with J. K. Gill & Co.

D. C. Bogart, crier of part 2, state circuit court, who has been suffering from a slight attack of paralysis for several days, was able to be on deck yesterday.

For Coughs and Colds
Try our "*Pectoral Balsam*" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad; Office, No. 2 Washington street.

TRIALS FOR THE MURDERERS.

Lee Yick's Slayers To Be Given Another Chance For Their Lives.

McIsaac, of Extortion Fame is Out of the City—Burglar Lowe Convicted in Seven Minutes by the Jury.

The mandate of the supreme court granting new trials to Chee Gong and Fong Long Dick, convicted and sentenced to death with Chung Ling for the murder of Lee Yick, in the Chinese theater, November 6, 1887, was entered in the criminal court yesterday. Thursday morning District Attorney McGinn was asked by Judge Stearns to set the cases of the trio for retrial.

THE EXTORTION CASES.

District Attorney McGinn says he will have the cases of John D. Wilcox and C. H. McIsaac, indicted for attempted extortion, set down for trial as soon as the criminal cases now on the calendar are disposed of. McIsaac has been out of the city for some time, and was in Chicago when last heard from. He has written that he will come to Portland early this month.

ANOTHER SUIT FOR A PATENT.

Jos. E. Smith began suit in the United States circuit court yesterday against the United States government to compel the issuance of a patent to the N E ¼ section 28, T 5 N, R 3 W. The tract was purchased of the government under the timber act by Irwin H. Taffe, who for a valuable consideration transferred the title to Mr. Smith, who has been unable to secure a patent to the same, hence the suit.

BURGLAR LOWE CONVICTED.

James Lowe, indicted with H. A. Stark for burglarizing the XXX saloon November 13 was tried in the criminal court yesterday and the jury after being out seven minutes returned a verdict of guilty as charged.

Wesley Pope, who was with the two men at the time, was one of the principal witnesses for the state. The evidence was to the effect that Lowe and Stark kept Pope drunk all the time and wound up by taking from him an iron rule with which they pried up a window. A cuff-button made of an English shilling, found on Lowe the night of the arrest, was introduced in evidence against him.

Lowe was defended by Gilbert J. McGinn, brother of the district attorney, who made a strong effort in behalf of his client.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

In the case of W. S. Powell vs. The Oregonian Railway Company, Judge Deady, in the United States circuit court, yesterday overruled the demurrer to the bill.

The case was a suit by Powell to enforce the payment of a judgment for $53,000, which he obtained some time since against the Dayton, Sheridan & Grand Round Railway Company on the ground that at the time he recovered the judgment and before, the Oregonian Railway Company was a stockholder in the D. S. & G. R. R. R. Co., and there was $39,000 unpaid on that stock.

The claim of Powell for which he obtained this judgment was for damages for permissive waste, because the D. S. & G. R. railway company had leased his warehouse at Dayton and during high water had allowed it to float away.

The constitution of the state provides that a stockholder of a corporation shall be liable for the indebtedness of the corporation in the amount of his unpaid stock.

In support of the demurrer counsel for the defendant contended that a claim for unliquated damages arising out of a tort or wrong was not an indebtedness within the meaning of the constitution.

The court was evidently inclined to agree with counsel upon this proposition but did not decide the point but held that after a judgment was obtained on a claim against the D. S. & G. R. Railway Company it became a debt of that corporation, which any stockholder, at that time or since, was liable for to the extent of the amount unpaid on his stock, and therefore overruled the demurrer.

MONDAY POLICE COURT.

An unusually large docket occupied Judge Tanner's time in the police court yesterday afternoon. There was not room for all the offenders in the dock so a part of them had to be accommodated with seats on a bench just outside of the railing. The spectators' lobby was filled to overflowing with an eager crowd which had assembled with the expectation of witnessing the preliminary examination of the Chinamen arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the shooting on Second street Sunday afternoon. Those who had come for this purpose were doomed to disappointment, for no arraignment will be made until the conclusion of the inquest on the bodies of the victims.

Judge Tanner disposed of the following cases: John Donahue, Jeff King, B. Bingham, Charles Johnson, Ed. Doyle, James Doland and William Thompson, simple drunks, fined $2 each; John Alton, drunk, $5; O. McKinnon, same, $10; James Campbell, William Maloney and John Kerr, same, $20 each John Watts, drunk, forfeited $5 bail; Mike Mahoney, using abusive language to Orvin Hoye, forfeited $10 bail; Willie Gaban, roaming the streets after night, continued until this afternoon; Frank Henry and William Johnson, trespass by sleeping in a box car, fined $10 each; George Moore and Tim Haley, roaming the streets, fined $20 each; Ah Chew, Ah How and Lee Foo, roaming the streets after midnight, $10 each; William Zimmers and John Roe, violating the hack ordinance, hearing indefinitely postponed; James Wilson and Henry Simpson, begging, fined $40 each; C. A. Brooks, begging, continued until this afternoon; Lloyd Morgan, accidentally shooting J. H. Johnson in the leg while hunting, hearing continued pending the recovery of Johnson; Con Sweeney stealing two ducks from the International hotel, fined $30, or $15 for each duck.

WOULD-BE PUGILISTS PUNISHED.

In Justice Phelan's court yesterday afternoon James Wilson and James Sinclair were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery and fined $10 and $25 respectively.

These men were arrested early Sunday morning while engaged in a drunken brawl on First street. Sinclair, or, Saddler as his correct name is said to be, is quite a pugilist when braced up by the fiery liquid. When arrested he tried to whip the officer, but not succeeding to any great extent, he saved up his strength for Jailer Dougherty whom he greeted in the regulation John L. Sullivan style. Mr. Dougherty would not submit to this, and the prisoner was soon placed behind the bars where he was left to meditate upon the fate of sinners in general. In default of the necessary coin both men were returned to jail to serve out their time.

SUIT FOR PARTITION OF PROPERTY.

J. Furth sued C. B. Woodworth and wife and William H. McCormick and wife in the state circuit court yesterday for a partition of a little over two acres in Stephens land claim on the east side.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for F. J. Flynn and E. Nolan, John Steiger and Bertha Moehle.

GLEANINGS FROM THE BLOTTERS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

W. S. Powell vs. Oregonian Railway Co.; demurrer to bill overruled.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

A. J. Nicklin vs. Marcus Shire; set for trial December 24.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

M. Carter vs. C. M. Carter; demurrer to the complaint continued until Monday next.

A. W. Lambert vs. Rose G. Lambert; motion to modify decree continued one week.

G. H. Kent vs. Katie Kent; demurrer to the complaint overruled.

Carrie O'Connor vs. J. F. O'Connor; default entered.

F. K. Arnold vs. the Oregon Marble & Lime Co.; plaintiff allowed fourteen days to file objections to the receiver's report.

Wm. Moss vs. Thomas Moss et al.; plaintiff given five days to serve upon defendant R. B. Curry, a copy of his second amended complaint; Wm. M. Gregory substituted as attorney of record for defendant Annie Hart in lieu of Woodward and Woodward.

State vs. James Lowe; verdict of guilty.

COUNTY.

Estate of Alexander Hamilton; sale of property set aside and a resale ordered.

ARRESTED FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning Policeman Beyers, while patroling Front street, heard cries issue from the roadway leading to the south side of the upper portion of Taylor street wharf, and investigating found a man named Thomas Skeen and woman named Mrs. Reardon, who claimed that the fellow had assaulted her.

Mrs. Reardon said that while coming down Taylor street Skeen met her and asking her where she was going, was told to East Portland, whereupon he declared he would accompany her home. The officer took both to the police station, where a charge of felonious assault was made against Skeen.

Skeen denies the charge.

DISSATISFIED HACKMEN.

They Think the License of $1 Per Month an Outrage.

The hackmen are very indignant about the ordinance imposing a license of $1 per month on them. They say it is an outrage and an imposition and a tax on a man's right to make a living for himself. A member of the council who is mainly responsible for the ordinance, has been alarmed at the growling of the hackmen, and laid the responsibility on another member, who had nothing to do with the matter except to vote for the passage of the ordinance after it had been favorably reported on by the committee to whom it was referred.

This councilman was yesterday insulted by some of the hackmen who behaved in a very impudent and offensive manner. They should know that this was not the proper way to obtain redress if they have been wronged. The ordinance was prepared and passed probably without due consideration in connection with the ordinance regulating hacks and hack stands. A dollar a month does not seem a very large license, but it is quite a tax on a man who works for wages and not very large wages at that. The only object of the council in imposing the license was to secure some control of hackdrivers so that if one of the scallawags who bring disgrace on all descent hackdrivers is convicted of robbing a fare or of extortion he can be shut out by refusing him a license. This object can be attained as well by a license of $1 a year as $1 a month, and if the present license is too much the council will doubtless listen to a respectful remonstrance or peiition for a reduction of it. But hackmen must not insult members of the council without any reason, if they wish to ask favors.

It is said that there is dissatisfaction among hack proprietors in regard to the limits for single fares. If the matter had been left to the hack proprietors to arrange, they would probably never have come to an agreement, and if they had there would have been a dissatisfied public. In this world we sometimes, pretty near almost always can't have everything to please us.

OFFICER BERGMAN'S STAR HAS SET.

The Police Commissioners Accept His Resignation—Bills Paid—Other Business Transacted.

A regular meeting of the board of police commissioners was held last evening, President Jos. Simon in the chair and Commissioners Cardwell and Frank present.

A communication from Protzman & De France in regard to a policeman who did not pay his bill, was read and placed on file.

The applications of S. Coffin, D. L. Clouse, H. Holland, James W. Blanchet, W. J. Thomas, James Stephenson and Alex Johnson for positions as regular policemen were read and placed on file.

Chief Parish reported that he had suspended Policeman Jonas Bergman on account of drunkenness. Bergman denied the charge, and in explanation offered the written statement of Dr. S. N. A. Downing to the effect that he was troubled with a nervous disease which at times made him stupid and drowsy.

The action of Chief Parrish was approved, and Bergman tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The following bills were paid:

S. B. Parrish, pay roll	$2675 00
Magoon Bros	1 50
M. J. Dunne	153 54
U. C. & B. T. Co	1 00
Good Samaritan Hospital	34 00
Kelly, Dunne & Co	75
Dekum Bros	1 35
Beaquest Bros	75
Thompson, DeHart & Co	4 16
R. H. Cardwell	10 00
A. Beaman	21 45
J. H. Jones & Co	26 40
S. B. McBride & Co	16 50
Ira F. Powers	16 50

O. R. CO. VS. O. R. & N. CO.

A Decision to Be Delivered on the 7th of January.

A private dispatch received here yesterday states that the supreme court of the United States has stated that a decision will be rendered in the case of the Oregonian Railway Company (limited) vs. the O. R. & N. Co. on Monday, January 7.

The case has been in the court for about four years and the decision by Justice Stanley Matthews has been looked for for some time. The court has at last concluded that the matter has been delayed about long enough and will see that a decision is rendered by some one on January 7.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M. P., of Dundee, Scotland, counsel for the Scotch stockholders, will leave Dundee for Washington on Christmas day, to be present at the delivery of the decision, and has "intimated" that after that event has taken place he will visit Oregon. Should the decision be in favor of his clients, he will have occasion to feel quite interested in this section, but if it is against them he will not care whether school keeps here or not.

HE MADE FUN OF THE PREACHER.

Young Brown Wanted to Know Why He Was Kept in Jail.

As Judge Stearns of part 2, state circuit court, was descending the stairway in the rear of the court house, leading to his office, yesterday, a boyish voice behind the bars in the county jail called out:

"Say, judge, what are they keeping me here for?"

"I cannot say," replied the court. "What is your name?"

"Willie Brown. You know you sentenced me to the penitentiary for one year."

"I am sure I cannot say why you are detained."

"Nor I, either, I am blamed for everything that happens in this jail, and now they have me up for making fun of the preacher who comes here on Sunday."

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed Garrison, December 3: M. J. Wood, F. J. Ruddy, E. T. Bernard, Mrs. Peron and family, Mrs. Juker and daughter, C. F. Ryan and family, and eighty-seven second-class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington, December 3: S. Eplander, Chas. McIvery and wife, J. Foster, S. Hope, H. E. Mason, E. J. Holmes and forty second class passengers.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford, December 3: S. Icics and wife, Mrs. Yeal, Miss Wachenheimer, Mrs. Ream, F. Oldridge and wife, L. Simon, C. Leinenweber, W. C. Tabb, J. H. Lowensent, M. D. Batard, B. J. Courtright, Wm. Mann, Mrs. Rowe, J. K. Engels, W. B. Simpson and twenty-nine second class.

"DAILY ABSTRACT" PURCHASED.

The *Daily Abstract*, which has for six years past been published by R. C. Prince, has been purchased by the Real Estate Title and Trust Company, and will hereafter be issued in improved form from the office of the corporation in the Abington building.

The increasing importance of the real estate interests in this country renders it exceedingly desirable that the transfer and encumbrancing of property should be accurately noted, and the publication is now in the hands of a company making a specialty of titles to realty.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

For Choice Fruits, Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to Ninth and Washington streets.

The Vienna,
Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters

A DEADLOCK OPENED.

The Pittsburg Chronicle remarks: "The deadlock in the Indian Territory ought to be opened by a Cherokee." Texas is near that section. The deadlock of blind opposition to meritorious preparations has long been opened there. "In our community," write Drs. Williamson and Wilson, "Tutt's Liver Pills are as staple as wheat and corn." Everybody uses them. Every one praises them.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS.

United States District Attorney White Says He Will Resign.

Mr. Paul Mohr Makes Interesting Statements About the Seattle Road—A Story on Judge Kuhn—Notes.

Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.

TACOMA, Dec. 3.—United States District Attorney White is reported as contemplating handing in his resignation. Just when he will do it is not definitely known, but the report goes on to say that the deed will be done promptly next spring, say about March 4. This date is coincident with the retirement of a bigger man, politically and physically speaking, than Mr. White, and it is probable the latter will then feel something like the man who acted on the principle that he who runs away may live to fight another day, and will resign rather than be compelled to do so. There is one peculiarity about the office Mr. White holds which makes it differ from the other territorial offices. The office of district attorney is filled by appointment by the president both in states and territories, and while the organization of a territory into a state necessarily results in all United States officers being superceded, yet if President Harrison appoints a successor the latter will most probably succeed himself, should the territory be not admitted until after his appointment. The state of Washington will elect its own governor, treasurer, judges and other officers. The president will appoint one or two judges of the district court of the United States. So it seems that even if the territory is not admitted until the next regular session of congress, Mr. White will not feel that he may be left unmolested until that event transpires.

Mr. Paul Mohr, chief engineer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, is quoted as giving expression to certain plans of his and other companies, which will make many people feel much gratified. He says that the Spokane end of the road will not be constructed further than to a point forty-five miles west of Spokane Falls, and in the spring will be extended to the mouth of the Wenatchee river in the Columbia. The western end of the road will be extended from Snohomish to Cady's pass in the Cascade mountains. In 1890 a tunnel will be constructed there, and by the end of that year connection will be made with the eastern end of the road. He says further that the Manitoba road will connect first with the road of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and over that company's line with the Lake Shore road. He predicts that the Union and the Chicago & Northern will likewise make connection with the Lake Shore. Mr. Mohr's statements sound very much like some interesting railroad speculations proceeding from another source which appeared in THE OREGONIAN last summer. If the interview, however, is authentic these statements may be received as entirely correct.

An anecdote is related of Judge Kuhn of Port Townsend which will carry the memory of a good many people back to the time when the judge earned his title by suspending the scales of justice on various occasions in a dingy old office in that now very enterprising town. One afternoon an old woman whom time had robbed of all her charms, accompanied by a buxom and comely maiden, and also a badly scared young man, entered the judge's office and said:

"Jedge, these 'ere young 'uns want to get tied."

"Tied?"

"Yes, jedge, tied, jined, bound together, united or anything else thet th' law, the law, jedge, requires. They're in love, jedge, and want to get married."

"Madam," replied the judge, "if there is any one thing about the law that I am absolutely infatuated with more than another, it is dispensing justice in the form of a marriage ceremony," and the judge bowed so low and so gracefully that one might have suspected he was making a mighty attempt to look over his aldermanic proportions to see whether his shoes were polished or not. After the judge had recovered himself, he looked admiringly at the young girl and then so severely at the prospective husband that that individual shrunk into even smaller space than his embarrassment had already urged him to attempt.

"Are both these young people of age, madam?" inquired the judge, as he reached for a big law book and adjusted his glasses.

"I'm of age, jedge, and I'm managing this affair. If you have any objections to tying this knot just say so, and we'll hunt law elsewhere."

The judge felt himself sat upon, and was unable to insist upon a stricter reply to his question. It required only a glance to tell him that the young man was away beyond the age of discretion, when the old woman was around, but he gazed long, and apparently with profound thoughtfulness at the girl, as if engaged in some absorbing calculation. But his judicial dignity demanded proper recognition, and with a wave of his hand, he turned away from the old woman and said:

"John—Your name is John, I believe?"

"Yes sir."

"How old are you?"

"John!" ejaculated the old woman severely.

"Tw—twenty-one, sir."

"You're of age, then," the judge replied simply.

"Yes, sir, I'm old enough."

"Your name is—" and the judge hesitated and bowed to the blushing young girl.

"Semantha, sir."

"Se—Great Scott!—I mean to say, miss, your name is a poetical one and I much admire it," said the judge with just a shade of embarassment. "Semantha, how old are you?"

"Semanthy!" ejaculated the old woman absently. When the judge turned and looked at her she was quietly tying her bonnet strings.

"I'm just past 18, judge," replied the young girl.

"I'm her mother, jedge."

"I wouldn't—I mean to say, anyone could have seen that from the resemblance. You're a mighty well preserved woman, madam, for this climate," suggested the judge in a conciliatory way.

"Sho, judge, don't!"

"It's a fact, madam! But let us proceed to unite these young people," and the judge performed the marriage ceremony in his own exquisite way, which many have attempted unsuccessfully to immitate. When the ceremony was concluded the judge said:

"Young man, you're married. Salute your mother-in-law. I'll take care of the bride. That's according to law," he added, by way of a clincher. But the judge's plans didn't work. He forgot that the old woman was experienced. Before he was aware of how accomplished she was in this respect she had her arms around his neck, and was imprinting kiss after kiss upon his manly brow and mouth.

"Judge, you're a mighty well preserved man; but when you try to play jokes on some experienced women like myself, you want to learn some pints," and she gave him another kiss. In the meantime the young people had complied strictly with every requirement of the law.

This is why the judge is nervous whenever a certain woman from the southern part of Jefferson county is in town.

Gov. Semple says his past experience as a newspaper man is of great service to him in the collection and the preparation of data. He knows how to go at the work. He is not discouraged by difficulties. If one method does not bring about the expected results he is quick to resort to another. This is the reason the governor's reports have been so complete and readable. A newspaper man quickly learns the kind of facts the people want, and the most interesting shape in which to present them to the public. Any one who will examine the reports of the governors from Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho will observe, notwithstanding the many interesting facts they present, how far short they are from satisfying the inquiring minds of strangers. The untrained mind conceives that elaborate tables, unaccompanied by judiciously prepared explanatory text, contain all the wisdom possible to convey in printed reports. That portion of these reports which should broaden the reader's conception of the various resources of the territory the report relates to, is usually devoted to most superficial and unsatisfactory statements. As a rule the governors of the territories have to depend upon their own resources in giving direction to their investigations, and whenever solicited information fails to come to hand, the general rule is to blame it on the "other fellow" and say so in the report. Gov. Semple, with a true newspaper man's spirit, does not do this, but where one resource fails he applies to another.

While much has been said and written about the new railroad being constructed from Wallula, by way of Eureka Flat to Walla Walla, the real significance does not seem to have become apparent to the people generally. To all intents and purposes this road gives Walla Walla competing railroads, that is if the Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Company do not go into a co-operative business. Even then, however, the Northern Pacific will endeavor to attract the wheat hauling to the Sound, and in a hundred ways the new road will contribute to the prosperity of one of the finest towns in the territory. The line of the road traverses a distance about twice as great as the actual distance, as the birds fly, from Wallula to Walla Walla. In doing so, however, it runs through the most extended agricultural region of Walla Walla county, and affords to the many enterprising farmers in the Eureka Flat district much more convenient transportation facilities than they have heretofore enjoyed. The general impression is that the wheat produced along the line of this road will go to the Sound for shipment. Anyhow the farmers there have a choice in the matter of selecting a route in the shipping of their grain, instead of being confined to one route as heretofore. This road and the Spokane and Palouse road, enables the Northern Pacific to secure a share of the production of the famous Walla Walla and Palouse grain growing districts. Walla Walla, chiefly because of the absence of competitive transportation lines, has been compelled to, in a measure, keep in the background while the surrounding county became thickly populated. While this fact has had the effect of preventing Walla Walla from progressing as rapidly as Spokane Falls, yet in the long run, this will not prove to be a decided disadvantage. For though Walla Walla's progress was temporarily checked and apparently other towns had profited by that fact, yet there is no town in Washington territory that is in the center of so populous a district. It is not unlikely that during the coming year Walla Walla's progress will exceed even the expectations of its most loyal friends.

SAREF.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND WORK.

Some Compliments Bestowed by a Visitor to Portland.

Recently the editor of the *North Dakota Churchman* paid a visit to Portland. Among other things concerning churches and church work, he says:

The condition of our church's work in Oregon is very similar to that of the new dioceses of the West. Abundant opportunities stand waiting, but neither the men nor the means abound correspondingly. In the city of Portland there is one powerful parish. Trinity church has 450 communicants and a fine congregation. The church seats about six hundred, and is well equipped in every respect for parish work, with a good rectory and a chapel building, all standing together. The church and chapel are built of wood. The interior of the former is churchly and imposing in a plain way. There is no debt, and the income is ample to meet all ordinary expenses. It may be that sooner or later with the growth of the city westward the parish will remove and erect a permanent edifice. St. Helen's school and St. Stephen's chapel occupy an entire block in the heart of the city. The chapel is notably suited to its uses, and is beautifully adorned with stained windows. Indeed, these are conspicuously fine.

In East Portland stands St. David's church, in charge of the Rev. John Sellwood. It is a wooden building large enough for its present purposes, and apparently situated in just the right spot. Mr. Sellwood during our visit was absent on an extended vacation for his health's sake, in the Sandwich Isles.

At The Dalles, on the Columbia river, we found a pretty little church and a rector whose diligence is shown in the report given below. At the request of the editor the following report of the work done in St. Paul's parish, The Dalles, Or., has been handed in by the rector, Rev. John C. Fair. The report dates from August 1, 1887 to May 24, 1888:

Congregation—Families, 46; adults, 97; children, 35. Total individuals, 132.
Baptisms—Adults, 4; infants, 10. Total, 14.
Confirmed, 8.
Communicants last reported, 39; added, 15; removed, 8. Present number, 46.
Marriages, 4; burials, 7.
Public Services—Sundays, 100; other days, 124. Total, 224.
Holy Communion—In church, 15.
Sunday School—Officers, 3; teachers, 8; scholars, 65. Total, 76.
Number of Sermons and Lectures—Sermons, 185; lectures, 15. Total, 200.
Number of visits, 2670.

HOW SOUTHERN MAJORITIES ARE MADE.

Chicago Tribune.

An analysis of the vote in three of the extreme Southern States, normally republican, will show the modus operandi in the manufacture of democratic majorities. In Mississippi the total vote cast at the late election was 116,011, though its total voting population in 1880 was 238,432, of which the republican population was over 130,000 and the democrats 108,000. Four years ago Mississipi gave Cleveland 83,001 majority—this time 55,389. Harrison received 30,096 votes, showing a wholesale supression of republican votes. The bourbons of Mississippi, however, have made still better showings than this, as for instance, in 1885, when the total vote of the state was 89,854, and Lowry, democratic candidate for governor, received 88,783 of them. In 1886 they grabbed all, their seven bourbon congressmen receiving 34,540 votes in a total of 46,354. This is a state which has a republican voting population of at least 140,600 and a republican majority of at least 25,000.

The case in South Carolina is still worse. The total vote of that state was 79,565. In 1860 the voting population was 205,787, and the voting black population at that time was 119,000. Yet in the late election Harrison received only 13,740 votes, and Cleveland's majority is figured at 52,825, as compared with 48,112 four years ago. The total white voting population in 1880 was 87,000, and as the entire vote in 1888 is less than the white voting population it shows that the republican vote was almost entirely disfranchised. The few votes which Harrison did receive were probably cast by whites who are opposed to free trade. The detailed majorities for congressmen, as compared with 1886, also emphasize the story of disfranchisement:

District.	1886. *Dem. maj.*	1888. *Dem. maj.*
1	3,815	7,244
2	5,212	9,071
3	4,402	8,758
4	4,170	11,410
5	4,486	9,559
6	4,311	8,590
7	632	

In three of these districts, the fourth, fifth and sixth, there were no republican candidates running, for obvious reasons. In the seventh, which was set apart by the democrats themselves as a black district, no return has yet been made, but the democratic candidate, Elliott, will grab it by two or three thousand majority. These seven districts, which two years ago aggregated 26,839 democratic majority, are now set down at nearly 50,000 democratic, and this in a state which is over 40,000 republican.

The case of Alabama is a notable one. The total vote was 174,507. In 1880 it was 1?9,887. As Alabama has increased in population rapidly, it is probable that by this time it has grown from 1,262,505 in 1880 to at least a million and a half, which would indicate a total vote of about 300,000. Yet Alabama, whose colored voting population in 1880 was 118,423 now casts but 174,507 votes, and figures out a majority of 60,113, as compared with the majority of 33,529 eight years ago, Cleveland receiving 117,310 and Harrison 57,197. In Alabama, therefore, there are at least 125,000 votes not cast at the last election.

So long as majorities can be manufactured as they were in these three states at the last election and in others, the details of whose votes are not yet in, it is useless to talk about removing the safeguards of the Electoral College.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

THE MUNICIPAL

Of East Portland Hol
Meeting Last N

Location of Electric Light
—Reports Submitted—
—Miscellaneous—

There was a regular mee
last night, with Preside
chair and a quorum prese
portant matter acted upo
report of the fire and wa
cating the new electric li
and locations are as follows

The committee on fire and
was referred the matter of
lights, reported that they
same, as follows: McMill
First street, at D, 1; Second
Third, at B and D, 2; Ma
avenue, 1; Cedar, at Holla
Oregon, 2; Water, at J, L,
7; First, at J, L, N and
Hall, Avenue and L, 2; T
E, I, J, L, U and W, 7; Pow
nah, Hall, Avenue, William
I, J, L, N, 12; Fifth, at Ha
gon, D, F, I, J, L, N, O,
Alaska, 17; Sixth, at G, I,
4; Seventh, at E, I, N, O
and Jefferson, 7; Eighth, a
ams, 4; Ninth, at E, I, J,
6; Tenth, at D, F, J, L, O,
ton, 7; Eleventh, at E, I
Twelfth, at F, J, L, N, R
crossing, and bridge on
Thirteenth, at E, 1; Four
teenth, at I, K and N, 3;
power lamps for the counci
cil adopted the above.

DETAILED RE

PETITIONS.

From Thomas G. Davison
extension of sixty days in
his contract on the impro
street; granted.

From the board of fire
that the council cause Thir
north side of J to I stre
and also that K street be cl
so that the department
the same, and that a light
bell tower on J street; grant

From C. E. Ross and ot
the council establish and
lamp at the intersection of
worth; granted.

From G. A. Prentice
that the council have a str
the vicinity of the Eleven
south of the Oregon & Cal
granted.

From Thomas R. Turnb
extension of sixty days on
the improvement of Fourth

From A. G. Cunningham
man and others stating that
tion of the table of grades
that part of the city lying
of Holladay avenue and
streets, they were advised
tions of the streets, those
highest in the city required
two to four feet to bring
grade as at present e
requested that the city surv
to make an examination
referred to city surveyor
meeting.

From Elizabeth Rayan
asking permission to g
adjoining their property in
granted.

REPORTS.

From the street committee
that the ordinance granting
Street Railway additional
liams street be not passed;

From the street committee
passage of ordinance decl
cost of the improvement of
adopted.

From the city recorder,
ceptance and completion of
work on N and other streets
warrants ordered drawn.

CLAIMS ORDERED PA

E. P. Packet	$ 1 5?	E. P. T
D. H. Jones	1 ?0	Grant
J. E. Tombey	75	P. B.
Hughes & Bean	6 00	R. Smyth
F. S. Dunning	20 00	E. We
J. Anderson	10 00	E. K.
F. L. Logan	2 00	J. A.
John Grady	10 00	J. Coll
Henry Bennett	5 00	F. How
Daily News	2 00	

ORDINANCES

To annul ordinance No.
ordinance providing for the
persons obstructing sidew
alleys and streets." [This
the fine for obstructing side
at not less than $5 nor more
prisonment in the city jail
two nor more than twenty d
health and police committee
ney.

Granting Willamette Street
pany right of way on Will
on the table.

Providing for the time an
proving Eleventh street
thorne avenue to O. & C. li
street committee.

Declaring the probable co
provement of Williams stree

Merrick stated that he saw
a deficit of $180 on the assess
have to be paid out of the g
the charter provided tha
property should improve th
and then the city take charg
keep them in proper orde
posed to doing anything of th

Halfpenny and Crozier w
opinion that this was a ca
ought to help bear the expe

The ordinance was then p

Providing for the time and
proving Twelfth street betw
thorne avenue; referred
tee.

MISCELLANEOU

Rankin called attention t
tion of Water street between
moved that the unsafe portio
the street commissioner
same and report on the sam
tee are to confer with the
couver Railway Company,
whether said company inten
the same. If the track is to
require the street to be rep
ence to this fact; carried.

On motion of Mr. Halfpenny
was instructed to notify the
that the gas lamps will not be
the 5th; carried.

On motion of Rankin, the
instructed to make an estim
would cost on Twelfth street,
L street.

On motion of Terry, w
dered drawn in favor of Gra
pany for $125 and for Relief
der Company $150, to pay
chased of them some time a
journed.

NEWS REPO

FIREMEN'S ELEC

The firemen's election, w
last night in the hall of
Company resulted as follow
—Henry Meyer, 31; W. H.
and second assistants—D.
H. Nicolai 12, George Hill
scattering 3. The whole
cast was 49. Mr. Henry M
chief of the fire depart
Painter and George Nicolai
ond assistants, respectively.

CHRISTMAS EX

The M. E. Sunday sch
church, are arranging to h
concert and entertainment
A committee of arrangement
ter in band.

ELECTRIC LIG

The electric lights will b
awhile this evening to
work. To-morrow night
blast.

LADIES' RELI

There will be a meeting
Relief Society to-day at 2
lows' hall. A full attendan

PERSONAL

Rev. H. K. Hines retur
City last week where he h
past two months. He will
City next week. He is
elder of Boise district.

The perfume of violets, the
glow of the rose and the flush
in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

COMMERCIA

Mond

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Pa
33,072 ctls wheat, 1029 bbls flour,
344 ctls barley, 142 ctls bran,
stuffs, 38,000 lbs wool, 2914 lbs b
butter, 14 pkgs eggs, 42 pkgs
29,400 lbs flaxseed, 259 head shee

WHEAT—The local market
weak. Foreign advices are of
tendency. Private Liverpool
state that buyers are holding
market is weak, influenced by t
the United States, and indicate
to come. The Eastern mark
again to-day. We quote Eas
$1 37½ @ $1 40, the latter being
ure; valley has weakened perc
$1 47½ is no longer obtainabl
about all that it will bring.

FREIGHTS—The situation h
ened for owners, and nothing
will be listened to. Shippers
come to that figure but from pr
tions it looks as if they would
This, too, in spite of the pres
disengaged vessels in port, two c
what can fairly be termed han
quote 43s 9d @ 50s as the marke

EGGS—The market is easy.
gons 35c, Easterns 25@27½c.

BUTTER—The market is ve
an advance in all but the poo
looked for.

MARKETS BY TELEG

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL S

New York, Dec. 3.—Durin
week the outcome of the freigh
ger wars has had a marked ef
street. At the opening busines
of support, with trades gene
Most of the oscillations in pr
from the view which the regula
tors in stocks took of the railro
and prices varied according to t
rumors which were circulated
abilities of a quick terminat
drawn out struggle between th
secretary of the treasury pai
109¼ for 4½s and confined his
that issue. In the open marke
bonds were firm and a fractio
moderate dealings. Foreign ex
firm at the start but afterwa
and closed dull. The money
been entirely free from disturb
ruling rate on call is still 2¼
stock collateral. Hops are
23c for top state or coast. Sa
in a wholesale way. Distrib
supplied and consumption is ve

NEW YORK STOCK MAR

New York, Dec. 3.—The
was more active to-day than t
many weeks, but it was weak
and declining throughout mo
There was little feature to tra
market finally closed fairly act
steady at something better th
prices.

Governments were dull and

MONEY BONDS AND STO

New York, Dec. 3.—Money on
@3; last loan, 2½; closed offered
cantile paper, 4½@6½. Sterling
and steady; $4 84½ for sixty-da
for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4½s (reg.)	127¾	U. S. 4½s
U. S. 4s (coupon)	128¾	Pacific 6
U. S. 4½s (coupon)	108	

STOCKS.

American Ex	112	N. P. Pre
Canada Pacific	52½	Northwe
Canada Southern	51½	Oregon
Central Pacific	33¾	O. R. & N
Burlington	105½	Transcon
Del & Lackawanna	135¾	Pacific M
Denver & Rio Grde.	15½	Reading
Erie	25¼	Rock Isl
Lake Shore	99¾	St. Paul
Louisville & Nashvl	53¾	Texas Pa
Michigan Central	84¼	Union P
Missouri Pacific	72¾	U. S. Ex
Kansas & Texas	12¾	Wells-Fa
N. Y. Central	107¼	Western
Northern Pacific	24	

BOSTON STOCK MARK

Boston, Dec. 3.—Closing p
son & Topeka first sevens,
grant sevens, 114; do railro
lington & Quincy, 105¼; Me
common, 11¾; do first mo
63½; San Diego Land Co., 2

MONEY MARKETS

London, Dec. 3.—Consols,
bullion, per fine ounce, 42¼d.
land rate of discount, 5 per c

New York, Dec. 3.—Sterl
long, $4 85½; short, $4 89. U
128¾; do 4½'s, 108. Silver b
ounce, 93½.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Ster
60 days, $4 85; do documen
Transfers, 27½ per cent. prem

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOC

San Fra

Ophir	$ 3 37	Excheq
Mexican	5 25	Seg. Be
G & C	4 70	Justice
B & B	7 37	Union
Con Cala	11 75	Challen
Savage	4 65	N. B. I
Chollar	4 25	Nev Qu
Potosi	3 85	Bodie
Hale & Norcross	6 37	Peer
Crown Point	6 00	Peerless
Yellow Jacket	5 37	Crocker
Belcher	6 87	Overma
Confidence	17 00	Alpha
Sierra Nevada	4 12	Imperia
Utah	1 70	Bullion

SAN FRANCISCO MAR

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—P
past 48 hours include 122,5
mostly aboard ship, 6100 qr s
potatoes, 12,000 ctls barley.

Freights—Grain vessels in li
rates are nominally steady.
a fair proportion of tonnage o
quite a large fleet under ch
The Ger ship Henrietta, just
Townsend, is under charter t
Tacoma for Cork, f. o.
port under engagement a
tons, disengaged 35,000, listed
000 tons.

Wheat—Foreign and East
favorably aff the market,
little disposition to take hold
have been lowered to $1 47
1 shipping; private cables re
demand in England for wh
quote 40s 3d as best bid fo
goes, prompt shipment. Op
Sales—Buyer year, morni
tons at $1 50¼, 100 tons at
at $1 60¼, 2200 tons at $1
$1 51¼, 200 tons at $1 51¼.
$1 60¼. On afternoon call b
opened at $1 51¼, closing at
season closed at $1 59¾. Bu
Seller 1889, $1 43¼.

Barley—Heavy stocks and
together with a poor deman
tone to dealings, and prices
buyers' favor. No. 1 feed
82½c; common feed, 77¼
90c@$1. Options lower; bu
at 86¼c; buyer season at 95

Oats—A steady feeling i
owing to small receipts a
demand for Australian sh
however, show no material
on hand at present being to
of an upward movement.
choice $1 12½@1 18¾c; co
$1@1 10; milling $1 17½@1

Potatoes—Receipts are
market fairly steady. Th
choice is good and full f
Burbanks 75c@$1.

Millstuffs—Are weak and
the selling interest. Oregon
middlings $15@16 50.

Bags—The market is stro
speculative movement in fu
June, July, delivery 7¼@7

Wool—Firm with a hard
Stocks are small and well c

Hops—Dull with little pro
ing, there being few buyers
New nominal 15@17½c

Butter and eggs—Firm, u

CHICAGO MARKE

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Whe
opened $1 02½ Decembe
Noon—$1 02 December, $
$1 08¾ May. Closed—$1
$1 03 January, $1 08¾ May

Provisions — Pork, $13
lard, $7 97½ December; ribs

Visible supply of wheat i
Canada, east of the Ro
bushels, an increase of 546
ing the week. Wheat r
primary points past forty-
500 bushels; shipments, 96,0

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle-
slow and a shade lower
$5@5 40; steers, [illegible]
$3, $1 80@3; Texas st
Western rangers, [illegible]
Hogs—Receipts, [illegible]

MUNICIPAL FAT

Portland Hold Their R
Meeting Last Evening.

Electric Lights—Petitions
ts Submitted—Claims—Ordinances
Miscellaneous—Other News.

as a regular meeting of the co
with President Merrick in
a quorum present. The min
atter acted upon was adopt
he fire and water committ
e new electric lights. The rep
ons are as follows
mittee on fire and water, to wh
ed the matter of locating the
orted that they had located
ollows McMillen's addition
t, at D 1 Second, at A and
E and D 2, Maple, at Ro
Cedar at Holladay avenue
Water at J L, N, P, R, T a
at J, L N and U, 4; Second
nue and I 2, Third, at H
U and W 7, Fourth, at M
Avenue Willamette, A, G, I
12 Fifth at Hall, Avenu
F I J L, N, O, P, S U, W
Sixth at G L, V and Sh
th, at E I N, U, V, Washi
son 7 Eighth at D, F, L an
inth t F I J N U and Sha
t D F J L O, Adams and I
leventh at E I U Steph
t F J L N Railroad, G
and bridge on Milwaukie ro
h at L I Fourteenth, at L I
I, K and N 3 and four 20-c
ps for the council chamber. O
d the above

DETAILED REPORT.

PETITIONS.

homas G Davison, asking fo
of sixty days in which to com
act on the improvement of Fo
anted
he board of fire delegates, ask
ouncil cause Third street from
e of J to I street to be plan
hat K street be cleared to the
he department can have acce
and that a light be placed at
on J street, granted.
C E Ross and others, asking
il establish and maintain a s
he intersection of Fifth and
anted
G A Prentice and others, ask
ouncil have a street lamp at
ity of the Eleventh street bri
the Oregon & California pa
Thomas R Turnbull asking fo
n of sixty days on his contra
ovement of Fourth street; gr
A G Cunningham, A. H. B
others stating that on an exam
e table of grades now in fo
of the city lying immediately
day avenue and west of
hey were advised that certai
he streets, those admitted to b
n the city required to be fille
ur feet to bring them up
at present established.
that the city surveyor be ins
an examination of the sa
to city surveyor to report a
Elizabeth Rayan and A. G. B
permission to grade Third s
their property in Irving add

REPORTS.

the street committee recomm
ordinance granting the Will
ailway additional franchise o
et be not passed; adopted.
the street committee, recomm
of ordinance declaring the pu
he improvement of Williams a
the city recorder, reporting th
and completion of certain
N and other streets; adopted,
s ordered drawn.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID.

ckel $1 00 E. P. Truck Co.
oes 1 00 Grant Bailey
nbey 75 P. H. Bellinger
Bean 5 00 B Smyth
ning 20 00 E. Woners
son 10 00 E. N Ray
an 2 00 J Atkinson
dy 10 00 J Colige
nnett 5 00 F Howe
2 00

ORDINANCES.

nual ordinance No 616, entitled
ce providing for the punishm
obstructing sidewalks, crossw
nd streets [This ordinance f
for obstructing sidewalks or st
ss than $5 nor more than $50, o
ent in the city jail for not le
more than twenty days], refer
nd police committee and city
ng Willamette Street Railway C
ht of way on Williams street
able.
ding for the time and manner o
Eleventh street south from
venue to O & C track, refer
mmittee
ring the probable cost of the
ent of Williams street.
k stated that he saw that the
of $180 on the assessment that w
be paid out of the general fund,
rter provided that the adj
should improve the streets
n the city take charge of them
m in proper order He wa
doing anything of the kind.
enny and Crozier were both of
that this was a case where the
help bear the expenses.
dinance was then passed.
ding for the time and manner of
Twelfth street between D and E
venue referred to street comm

MISCELLANEOUS.

n called attention to the bad c
Water street between L and M
hat the unsafe portion be rem
et commissioner to examine
d report on the same. The com
to confer with the Portland & W
Railway Company, and ascer
said company intend to lay trac
If the track is to be laid,
he street to be repaired with
this fact carried
ption of Mr Halfpenny the offic
tructed to notify the gas comp
gas lamps will not be required
carried.
otion of Rankin, the surveyor
d to make an estimate of what
st on Twelfth street between F
otion of Terry warrants were
awn in favor of Grant Engine
$125 and for Relief Hook and
pany $150 to pay for the bell
f them some time ago. Conc

NEWS REPORT.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.

remen's election, which took p
ht in the hall of Pioneer En
resulted as follows: Chief eng
Meyer 31, W H Bartel 18;
nd assistants—D Painter 3
at 12 George Hill 8, Gus
ng 3 The whole number of
49 Mr Henry Meyer is
the fire department, and
nd George Nicolai are first and
in its respectively.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.

M E Sunday school, Cent
are arranging to have a Chr
and entertainment Christmas
mittee of arrangements have the
and

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

ectric lights will be turned on
his evening to see how they
To-morrow night they will b

LADIES' RELIEF.

will be a meeting of the
ociety to-day at 2 P M, in Od
ll A full attendance is desir

PERSONAL.

H K Hines returned home
t week where he has been
months He will go back
xt week He is now the
Boise district.

rfume of violets, the purity of
he rose and the flush of Hebe
's wondrous Powder.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec 3.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours 35 072 ctls wheat 1029 bbls flour, 940 ctls oats, 944 ctls barley 142 ctls bran 58 ctls millstuffs 38,000 lbs wool, 2914 lbs hides 10 pkgs butter, 14 pkgs eggs, 42 pkgs green fruits, 29 400 lbs flaxseed 259 head sheep

WHEAT—The local market is dull and weak Foreign advices are of a downward tendency Private Liverpool cablegrams state that buyers are holding off and the market is weak, influenced by the decline in the United States and indicate lower prices to come The Eastern markets were off again to day We quote Eastern Oregon $1 37½ @ $1 40 the latter being the top figure valley has weakened perceptibly, and $1 47½ is no longer obtainable, $1 45 being about all that it will bring

FREIGHTS—The situation has strengthened for owners, and nothing less than 50s will be listened to Shippers are averse to come to that figure but from present indications it looks as if they would be forced to This too in spite of the presence of three disengaged vessels in port two of them being what can fairly be termed handy iron We quote 48s 9d @ 50s as the market.

EGGS—The market is easy Quote Oregons 35c, Easterns 25@27½c

BUTTER—The market is very firm, and an advance in all but the poorest grades is looked for

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL REVIEW

NEW YORK Dec 3—During the past week the outcome of the freight and passenger wars has had a marked effect on Wall street At the opening business was devoid of support with trades generally bearish Most of the oscillations in prices occurred from the view which the regular daily operators in stocks took of the railroad situation, and prices varied according to the numerous rumors which were circulated as to the probabilities of a quick termination or a long drawn out struggle between the roads The secretary of the treasury paid as high as 109¼ for 4½s and confined his purchases to that issue In the open market government bonds were firm and a fraction higher on moderate dealings Foreign exchanges were firm at the start but afterward weakened and closed dull The money market has been entirely free from disturbance, and the ruling rate on call is still 2½ per cent on stock collateral Hops are neglected at 23c for top state or coast. Salmon is quiet in a wholesale way Distribution is well supplied and consumption is very light.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Dec 3.—The stock market was more active to-day than it has been for many weeks, but it was weak and feverish and declining throughout most of the day. There was little feature to trading and the market finally closed fairly active and about steady at something better than the lowest prices

Governments were dull and steady

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Money on call, easy at 2½@3 last loan, 2½, closed offered 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6½. Sterling exchange, dull and steady, $4 84½ for sixty day bills, $4 88¼ for demand.

BONDS.

U S 4½s (reg)	127⅝	U S 4½s (reg)	108
U S 4s (coupon)	128⅝	Pacific 6s	118
U S 4½s (coupon)	108		

STOCKS.

American Ex	112	N P Preferred	57⅞
Canada Pacific	52½	Northwestern	104⅞
Canada Southern	51½	Oregon Imp	68½
Central Pacific	33⅝	O R & N	92
Burlington	105½	Transcontinental	29
Del & Lackawanna	135¼	Pacific Mail	36⅝
Denver & Rio Grde	15½	Reading	45⅜
Erie	25¼	Rock Island	96⅞
Lake Shore	99½	St Paul	60⅞
Louisville & Nashvl	53	Texas Pacific	21½
Michigan Central	84½	Union Pacific	61¼
Missouri Pacific	72⅝	U S Express	73
Kansas & Texas	12¼	Wells-Fargo	138
N Y Central	107½	Western Union	83½
Northern Pacific	24		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET

BOSTON Dec 3—Closing prices Atchison & Topeka first sevens, 120 do land grant sevens, 114, do railroad, 55½, Burlington & Quincy 105⅝, Mexican Central, common, 11⅝ do first mortgage bonds, 63½ San Diego Land Co 22½

MONEY MARKETS

LONDON Dec 3—Consols 96 15-16 Silver bullion per fine ounce 42⅞d, Bank of England rate of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—Sterling exchange, long $4 85½ short $4 89 U S bonds, 4's, 128⅝ do 4½ s, 108 Silver bullion per fine ounce 93½

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 3—Sterling exchange 60 days, $4 85 do documentary, $4 84½. Transfers 27½ per cent premium

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.

Ophir	$8 37	Exchequer	1 45
Mexican	5 25	Seg Belcher	8 50
G & C	4 70	Justice	2 00
B & B	7 87	Union	4 20
Con Cala	11 75	Challenge	5 25
Savage	4 65	N B Isle	3 15
Chollar	4 25	Nev Queen	3 25
Potosi	8 85	Bodie	1 80
Hale & Norcross	6 37	Peer	65
Crown Point	6 00	Peerless	1 60
Yellow Jacket	5 37	Crocker	80
Belcher	6 87	Overman	1 80
Confidence	17 00	Alpha	2 95
Sierra Nevada	4 10	Imperial	1 05
Utah	1 70	Bullion	1 60

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 3—Produce receipts past 48 hours include 122 500 ctls wheat mostly aboard ship, 6100 qr sks flour, 2600 sks potatoes, 12 000 ctls barley.

Freights—Grain vessels in light request but rates are nominally steady Exporters have a fair proportion of tonnage or the berth and quite a large fleet under charter to arrive The Ger ship Henrietta, just arrived at Port Townsend is under charter to load wheat at Tacoma for Cork f o Tonnage in port under engagement amounts to 60 500 tons disengaged 35 000, listed to arrive, 165,000 tons

Wheat—Foreign and Eastern advices unfavorably affect the market. Buyers show little disposition to take hold freely and bids have been lowered to $1 47½@1 50 for No 1 shipping private cables report a very slow demand in England for wheat cargoes and quote 40s 6d as best bid for California cargoes prompt shipment. Options very weak Sales—Buyer year morning session 100 tons at $1 50½ 100 tons at $1 50½ 200 tons at $1 50⅞ 2200 tons at $1 51 100 tons at $1 51¼ 200 tons at $1 51⅛ Buyer season $1 60½ On afternoon call buyer year wheat opened at $1 51½ closing at $1 50⅝ Buyer season closed at $1 59⅝ Buyer 1889 $1 62⅞ Seller 1889 $1 43½

Barley—Heavy stocks and liberal receipts together with a poor demand, causes a soft tone to dealings, and prices are once more in buyers favor No 1 feed sold at 81½@82½c common feed, 77½@80c brewing 90c@$1 Options lower, buyer year closed at 85⅝c buyer season at 95½c

Oats—A steady feeling is noted to day owing to small receipts and a moderate demand for Australian shipment Prices, however show no material change stocks on hand at present being too large to admit of an upward movement Feed No 1 and choice $1 12½@1 16⅜c common to good $1@1 10 milling $1 17½@1 21½

Potatoes—Receipts are lighter and the market fairly steady The demand for choice is good and full figures obtained Burbanks 75c@$1

Millstuffs—Are weak and shaping against the selling interest. Oregon bran $14@14 50, middlings $16@16 50

Bags—The market is strong with quite a speculative movement in futures Calcuttas June, July, delivery 7½@7⅝c.

Wool—Firm with a hardening tendency Stocks are small and well concentrated.

Hops—Dull with little prospect of improving, there being few buyers in the market. New nominal 15@17½ c

Butter and eggs—Firm, unchanged

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec 3.—Wheat, very soft; opened $1 02½ December, $1 09 May. Noon—$1 02 December, $1 03⅝ January, $1 09⅝ May Closed—$1 01½ December, $1 03 January, $1 08½ May

Provisions — Pork, $13 07½ December, lard, $7 97½ December, ribs, $6 90 December

Visible supply of wheat in the U S. and Canada, east of the Rockies, 36,668,000 bushels an increase of 846,000 bushels during the week Wheat receipts at seven primary points past forty-eight hours, 795,000 bushels, shipments, 96,000 bushels.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000, slow and a shade lower, choice beeves, $4 90@5 40; steers, $2 00@4 75; stockers and feeders, $1 80@3, Texas steers, $2 40@3 40, Western rangers, [illegible]

Hogs—[illegible] lower; mixed $5 05@5 20; heavy, $5 15@5 35; light, $5 10@5 35

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; steady, natives $3 @4 75, Westerns, $3 30@3 85, Texans, $2 50 @3 40

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK Dec. 3—Wheat weak tending down, opened $1 03¾ December $1 04⅝ January, $1 10⅝ May Closed $1 03⅝ December, $1 04½ January $1 06½ February $1 07⅛ March $1 10⅝ May Grain freights steady at 5¼d per bushel on wheat per steamer to Liverpool

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK Dec 3—Petroleum opened steady at 86½c but gave way after the first sales and declined to 84⅝c The market then turned and advanced to 86⅛c and closed steady at 86⅝c

Mining quotations closed Alice $1 00, Amador $2 00 Caledonia Black Hills $4 50 Con Cal & Va $11 50 Deadwood T $1 50 Hale & Norcross $4 12 Homestake $11 50 Iron Silver $3 25 Mexican $4 00 Navajo $2 40, Nevada Queen $3 50 Ontario $32 50 Ophir $8 00, Plymouth $9 00 Sierra Nevada $4 00 Savage $4 50 Silver King $1 05 Standard $1 40 Union Con $3 95, Yellow Jacket, $5 25

Hops—Easy and quiet.

Coffee—Options opened irregular, active and closed barely steady Sales, 110,250 bags including December, at $15@15 75 January $15 35@15 85 February $15 35@15 95 March $15 40@16 05 April $15 45@15 90, spot Rio, weak and quiet, fair cargoes 17

Sugar—Raw quiet and firm fair refining 5 3 16c centrifugals 96 test, 6¼@6⅜c refined was held firmly on demand

Copper—Nominal lake, December $17 35

Lead—Quiet and firm domestic $3 75

Tin—Dull, closed steady, straits, $22 20

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON Dec 3—Floating wheat cargoes opened dull, on passage, slow Mark Lane wheat and flour, quiet

Farmers' wheat deliveries past week 54 020 quarters at 31s 8d per quarter

4 P M—Cargoes on passage rather easier

LIVERPOOL Dec 3—Spot wheat very dull No 1 Cala, per cental, 8s 1d, No 2 Cala 7s 10d, closed with a small demand and moderate offerings Options lower, No 1 Cala 7s 11½d Dec, 8s Jan, 8s ½d February, 8s 1½d March and April

PARIS Dec. 3—Spot wheat and flour steady French country markets dull

MARK LANE REVIEW

LONDON Dec 3—The *Mark Lane Express* says English wheats have maintained values, inferior grades declined 6d@1s Flour is slow of sale, inferior kinds dropped 6d. Foreign wheat is inactive At Liverpool prices declined 2d per cental Flour lost 6d@1s per sack for all but the best Corn is firmer At Liverpool American dropped 1d per cental on Thursday but recovered on Friday

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON Dec 3—At the wool sales to day there was a numerous attendance Buyers eagerly bid for their specialties Prices were stiff Desirable grades advanced. There were offered 10 888 bales. Little was withdrawn.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals and Departures Since Nov 24.

ARRIVED IN

Nov 26—Str Oregon from San Francisco
Str Geo W Elder, from San Francisco
27—Br bk Assel 725 from Brisbane Oct. 3
28—Str Alliance, from Gray's harbor
29—Str State of California from San Francisco
Dec. 3—Str Columbia, from San Fran

PASSED OUT

Nov 27—Str Columbia, for San Francisco
28—Br bk Allouby, 1400, Cork, f o
28—Sch Beulah, for San Francisco
29—Br sh Nereus, 1272, Cork f o
Str Danube, for Vancouver B C
30—Str Oregon for San Francisco
Dec 3—Str State of California, for San Francisco
Str Geo. W Elder, for San Francisco

COLUMBIA RIVER FLEET.

DUE—NOVEMBER—DECEMBER.

Sept. 27—Br sh Oakworth, 1202, Melbourne
Sept. 29—Br bk Andes 831 Newcastle, A.
Oct. 8—Br bk Lutterworth, 887, Otago
Oct. 9—Br sh Alexandra, 1252, Brisbane.

DUE—DECEMBER—JANUARY

Aug 2—Am bk C S Hulbert, 1036, New York.
Aug 19—Am sh C S. Bement, 1809, New York.
Aug. 28—Br bk Archer 765, Liverpool.
Sept. 8—Br sh M E. Watson, 1670, Maryport.
Sept. 22—Br bk Port Lonachan 1112, Rio Janeiro.
Nov 10—Br sh Brenhilda 1321, Newcastle A
Br bk Martha Fisher 811 Melbourne.
Ger bk J H Nicolai 1038, San Pedro
Br bk Famenoth 83 Maryborough
Br sh City of Sparta, 1193 Newcastle, A
Br sh Vanduara 2012, Australia.
Nov 17—Br sh Æolus 1610, Newcastle, A.
Br bk Ariadne, 1167 San Diego.
Br sh Otterspool, 1798, Newcastle, A
Ger bk Adele, 851, Newcastle A
Br bk Shalimar, 985, Newcastle, A.

DUE LATER ON

Aug 23—Br sh Dunscore 1000, Liverpool.
Sept. 24—Br bk City of Carlisle 823 Liverpool.
Sept. 27—Br sh British India, 1199, Grimsby.
Oct. 10—Br bk City of Canton, 909 Glasgow
Oct. 20—Br bk Gartmore, 1035 Liverpool.
Oct. 23—Br sh Fiery Cross 899, Maryport.
Nov. 5—Br bk Bothwell, 1296, Rio Janeiro.
Nov. 5—Br bk Samoa, 1109, Liverpool.
Br sh Nagpore, 1209, London.
Br sh Borrowdale, 1197, Liverpool.
Br bk Dumbartonshire, 915, Brisbane.
Total tonnage, 36,614.

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 3.—Arrived—Bktn Portland, Shoalwater bay, Br str Islander Glasgow str Wilmington, Puget sound, Br str Westmeath, Java Sailed—Ger bk Mowe, Cork, f o, str Acapulco Panama, sh Belle of Bath, Cork bk Lancer whaling

PORT TOWNSEND Dec 3—Sailed—Sh Joseph S Spinney, Cork, sh Theobald, San Francisco

ASTORIA, Dec 3—Str Alliance arrived down 2 P M yesterday, Ocklahama with Br sh Maxwell in tow arrived down 9:30 A M str Columbia arrived in 9 30 left up at 10 A M, str State of California arrived down 10 A M, passed out at noon, str Geo W Elder passed out 12 M 7 20 P M—Alliance has not crossed out

FORT CANBY, Dec 3.—5 P M—Weather cloudy, wind south, bar rough

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

PORTLAND, Dec 3

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I had hoped to see some figures on the probable cost of an electric plant suitable for Portland's wants which you expressed a desire to see in a recent editorial In looking over some late copies of the *Electric World* however, I came across an item which bears on the contract price for electrical light where in the city of Mt Vernon, Ohio a five years' contract for seventy four arc lights of 2000 candle power was let to one electric light company for $72 per annum. Their system is operated by steam the same as ours

This ought to be of use in the guidance of our councilmen who are now considering a two years' addition to the Morey contract at $180 per annum for arc lights of the same power

Even if we seem to have a hard bargain to fulfill until June in paying at the rate of $240 per annum for the arc lights it would certainly seem more business like to advertise the wants of the city to succeed the Morey contract in time to secure bids and the building of a system, if won by some contestant commensurate with our wants by means of which we would receive a dozen bids, and the competition engendered might result in a better light than that now given us and as cheaply, if not cheaper, than the Mt Vernon price This dove-tailing one hard bargain on another as is proposed by the present contractors, is a very good thing for them, but poor policy for the council to adopt and is such as no business man would for a moment entertain. ENGINEER

The New Town of Wheaton.

Cheney Sentinel.

Wheaton, the townsite of Fairweather on the Central Washington, is the center of a fine agricultural belt of country reaching down the coulee, Spring creek, Little Crab creek and up Deep creek, and the grades of of all roads are easy to that point, and decidedly the nearest market for the Crescent park country The name will be changed to Hudson or Wheaton, as the postoffice department objects to the name, as Fairweather is in the same county. It is believed that the branch road to Colville will lead off at that point and go down Spring creek to the Spokane river and up the Chemakane to Colville valley

Ladies

In delicate health, and all who suffer from habitual constipation, will find the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, more easily taken and more beneficial in effect than any other remedy. It acts promptly yet gently on the Bowels, Kidneys, Liver and Stomach, and does not sicken or debilitate.

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M J Davis, Seattle
J Lachman Heppner
W H Hawley McCoy
C H Marsh S F
F E Churchill Butte
D Dawson, do
J D Lockman, Heppner
R Robey, W T
F M Kagy, Tiffin, O
M L Wilson, K C
G M Chandler, S F
J W Hagen, N Y
J P Eisenbach, S F
H Frisine, do
C W Yackle, do
W K Brachett, do
J Gibbon, Vancouver
J S Dunn Helena
F X Mathieu, Butteville
H Kaun S F
J L Cooper, Independenc
G S Hall, Buena Vista
M A Kreuger Chicago
N J Levinson Seattle
Miss L Kelly Oakld
C R Reynolds, Vancouvr
G W Scott Holbrook
W W Moore do

HOLTON.

C B Dan Seattle
F Kelley do
J W Campbell Dalles
N B Knight & w, Salem
B Dudley, K C
F B Fields, Or City
S S West, Newport
C J Smout Albany
G H West, Woodld
C P Dan, do
Mrs M Thomas, Dunbar
E B Rambo, do
D M French, Dalles
[illegible] do
G W Fay Omaha
H J Butler, Monmouth
W W West, Scappoose
J W Doughty, N Y
W H Ludlum, do
G T Huesner Rochestr
W F Pfuffer Albany
E Evens, Tacoma
J H McLaughlin, Mont
H R Wells, St Louis
J Winswanger, S F
W Peake, do
H H Allen, do
S W Bowen, do
J F Jeans, do
E B Rambe do
B T McIntosh, do
H C Jeffers, do
G A Thomas do
J Gilliam, do
W J Brennin do
C H Stoughton Dufur
W F Raleigh, Or
W Knott, Corvallis
G W Dum, Ashland
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I H Winney do
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J Dobbins, Bradbury
D C Tedford, St Helens
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J W Hume, Astoria
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Mrs Lottman, Sprague
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T H Walso, Pendleton
S Dodd, Castle Rock
L VanVleet La Camas
O Heins, Toledo
Mrs McMasters, LaCamas
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S Lovell, Salem
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J F Wilson do
E O Norton, do
F L Perry, St Helens
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Wm N Sayre, Hood River
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Miss L Rhea do
Miss J Rhea, do
J P Rhea, do
T A Rhea, do
W Woodham, Centralia
J C Redward, Seattle
A P Mitten & sn, do
J L Cairns, do
J Megrath, do
Mrs M L Covert, Chehalis

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G M Comgnost, P P C
W M Degum, Topeka
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J Woodley, Colfax
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Lizzie Edwards, do
A A Booth Cœur'Alene
D Wilson, Tacoma
J E Ward, New York
W A Williams, W W
Geo H Small, do
F W Ewines & fy, Cal
Jack Ward, San Diego
C A Coolidge, Ashland
F W Bowen, Corvallis
E E McKinny, Tacoma
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Minnie Wright, do
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H Baker, wf & ch, do
H Elro, wf & 3 ch, do
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How La Conner Got Its Name.

Yakima Farmer

The town of La Conner is situated on the mainland at the head of Skagit bay, and at the south end of Swinomish slough that separates Fidalgo island from the mainland Directly across the slough is the Swinomish Indian village the most marked feature of which is a church with a spire The townsite was originally owned by S Conner, after whose wife Mrs Louisa Ann Conner, the town was named the first two initials of the Irish lady supplying the French prefix The isolated bluff of forty acres on which the town is built was once an island, as were also a number of similar bluffs that rise above the neighboring flats

Ladies, a word in your ear
Good looks are your gift most precious,
For these are the silken toils
With which the girls inmesh us.
So fine teeth your paramount charm
With SOZODONT guard from harm

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Leaves Albina—North end Montgomery Dock at 6 45 A M and every half hour till 9 1 M 9 40 10 20 11 00 11 30 P M.

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The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Idaho from Portland Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamer at Port Townsend.

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Will commence discharging cargo on Monday, Dec. 3 at Flanders' wharf, foot of B street. Consignees of freight will please call at this office present bills of lading pay freight and receive orders for their goods. All freight when landed is at owners' risk, and if not removed before 5 o'clock P M of each day's discharge will be stored at their expense and risk

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For Freeport (via Willamette Slough) touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

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Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T Gray leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4 P M and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1 P M. daily Sunday excepted For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

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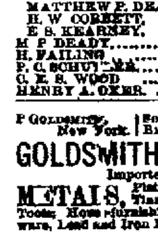

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METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, Tinners' and Plumbers' Stock and Tools; House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.

34 and 36 Front Street.

Depot of the Northwestern Foundry

USE DR. HENLEY'S XL BITTERS FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

WEAK [illegible] THE FIRE! HOW TO ACT! [illegible]

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.

No. 69 Third Street Ainsworth Block

The Savings Bank Department.

[Open on Saturday Nights]

Pays interest on deposits on Bank Book or Certificate.

The Company also acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents interests dividends bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES President
H. L. PITTOCK Vice-President
BENJ I COHEN Secretary

FRANK DEKUM President. | D. P. THOMPSON Vice President. | H. C. STRATTON, Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND OREGON

S W. COR SECOND and WASHINGTON

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

Savings Bank.

THE NORTHWEST LOAN & TRUST CO.

No 50 First St, Portland, Or.

Capital : : : : : : : $150,000

(Open Wednesday & Saturday Evenings)
Interest Paid on Savings Deposits
Loans made on Real Estate.

GEO B MARKLE, President.

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND

General Banking Business Transacted.

President D. P THOMPSON
Vice-President. R. M WADE
Cashier R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention

Lombard Investment Company

Boston Mass. and Kansas City Mo.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $1,500,000.

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on long time in sums to suit.

S S KING, Manager,
29 Stark Street, Portland, Or

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1862

Paid Up Capital	$3,425,000
Reserve	500,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster Nanaimo Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted Loans made Bills discounted, Commercial Credits granted, Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

GEO. GOOD Acting Manager

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago St. Louis Denver Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - $200,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.

DRAFTS drawn on China, Japan and Europe.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR Vice-President
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Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND - OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President JAMES STEEL
Vice-President. J LOEWENBERG
Cashier L. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS	4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS	5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS	5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR	6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,587,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States

President HENRY FAILING
Vice-President. H W CORBETT
Cashier G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier H J CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main Hong Kong

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank,

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve - $3 375,000

Head Office 22 Old Broad Street London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business makes loans discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers credits available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street

W MACINTOSH, Manager

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.
Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.
Makes Collections on favorable terms.
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID President
W M. LOWE Acting Cashier

MARKETS.

SPAULDING, PAPWORTH & CO.,

(Successors to O Shea Bros.)

Wholesale Butchers and Packers.

Special attention given to supplying of ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON.

Central Market 33 First Street.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer,

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or

[illegible]

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Southern Pacific Company's Lines.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco 39 hours

California Express Trains run Daily between

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4 00 P M	San Francisco	7 45 A M.
San Francisco	7 00 P M.	Portland	10 45 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily except Sunday)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	8 00 A M	Eugene	2 40 P M.
Eugene	9 00 A M	Portland	3 45 P M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

for accommodation of second-class passengers attached to express trains.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F st

WEST SIDE DIVISION

Portland and Corvallis—Mail Train.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	7 30 A M	Corvallis	12:25 P M.
Corvallis	1 30 P M	Portland	6 20 P M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4.50 P M.	McMinnville	8 00 P M.
McMinnville	5 45 A M.	Portland	9.00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's office, corner Pine and Second streets.

Through tickets for all points in California and the East can be procured at city office No. 134, corner First and Alder streets. Depot office, corner F and Front streets, Portland Oregon.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G F & P. Agent.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily leaving Bridge Depot at 8:00 A. M. and 2 40 P M. The 8:00 A M train runs through to Walla Walla, connecting at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2 40 P M. train runs through to Farmington, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union La Grande Baker City; connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 6.30 A.M. and 5.10 P M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland Leaving at 12 Midnight.			From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A M.		
State	Dec. 2 14 26		Columbia	Dec	1, 13 25
Columbia	Dec. 6, 18 30		Oregon	Dec.	5 17 29
Oregon	Dec. 10 22		State	Dec.	9 21
Elder	4				

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers Mountain Queen and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11 30 P M. U S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A M Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and North Pacific between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays) as follows: Leave Tacoma at 7 30 PM leave Victoria at 11 00 A M

Snake River Points. The 2:40 P M on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Time Schedule (except Sundays)

Leave Albany	1:20 P M.	Leave Yaquina	6.45 A. M.
Leave Corvallis	1 40 P M	Leave Corvallis	10:35 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina	5 30 P M	Arrive Albany	11.10 A. M.

O & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's. Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers	From San Fran		From Yaquina.	
Willamette Valy	Thurs.	Dec. 6	Wednes	Dec. 12
Willamette Valy	Monday	Dec. 17	Monday	Dec. 24
Willamette Valy	Sunday	Dec. 30		

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley Points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

River Division—South Bound:

Leaves Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A.M., arrives at Salem same days 7:15 P.M.

Leaves Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A.M., arrives at Corvallis same days at 3.30 P.M.

North Bound.

Leaves Corvallis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M., arrives at Salem same days at 3 P.M.

Leaves Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A.M.; arrives at Portland same days at 3:30 P.M.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front Street, Portland, Oregon; or to C. C. HOGUE, Acting Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 334 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipments the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms; comfortable and clean colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled and in the details of track, train service etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma Seattle Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points and Winnepeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:

C G McCORD 6 Washington st Portland Or.
E. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W T.
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.
D E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

And all points East, via

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
From Portland to the East

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 8:00 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6:05 P. M.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G street daily at 11:45 A. M. and 8:40 P. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 7:10 P. M. and 6.20 A. M. connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

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DEAD AND DYING CHINAMEN

Very Little Definite Evidence Adduced at the First Day's Inquest.

Cause of the Bloody Conflict—A Long-Standing Feud—Frank Wong Woon Arrested, Charged With Murder.

> Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time,
> Ere human statute purged the gentle weal;
> Ay, and since, too, murders have been performed
> Too terrible for the ear.
>
> —*Macbeth.*

The Chinese fatal shooting rencounter of Sunday afternoon still continues to be the general topic of conversation. Every where in knots and groups people were seen yesterday discussing the fight and passing all manner of opinions as to who the guilty parties are and the punishment that should be meted out to them.

All of yesterday forenoon curious crowds congregated at the morgue to view the remains of Mah Bing and Ah Sue the two victims of the conflict. The two bodies, partially bare, so as to expose the fatal wounds, lay stretched upon a marble slab. Both whites and Chinese passed in and out, some to shudder at the sight of a perforated corpse and others to curse the bloody outcome of highbinder vengeance.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest upon the bodies was to have been held at 2 P. M., but owing to some difficulty in impaneling a jury and in securing the necessary witnesses, this proceeding was somewhat delayed.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when everything was in readiness for an inquest. The jury consisting of Morris Smith, Ezra St. John, W. L. Higgins, W. C. Warriner, Robert Hendrie and A. G. Walling stepped into the morgue and were there shown the nature of the wounds, which caused the death of the two chinamen. Having made a thorough examination, aided by Dr. Wheeler, who explained all minor details regarding the directions taken by the fatal bullets, the jury repaired to the jury-room, on the floor above.

It was decided to begin by holding an inquest upon the body of Mah Bing, the first victim of the fight.

The first witness sworn was Young Coey, a Chinese contractor, who merely testified as to the identity of Mah Bing. The deceased, he said was a cook, 30 years of age and belonged to the Mah company. Coey did not see the shooting.

Ah Sow, with the aid of an interpreter, Pon See, gave evidence of a little more material nature. He testified as follows: "I was standing in front of Pooh Long's store, on the east side of Second street, between Washington and Alder streets, when the shooting commenced. Mah Bing was sitting on a bench across the street and in front of Wong Tai's store. Deceased was first shot while sitting down. He then arose, and was shot again and fell. The shots were fired from one side. I could not recognize the man who did the shooting, but saw him run into Yuen Wah's store."

Ah Chew being sworn, said that he saw the shooting, but did not recognize the man who shot Mah Bing.

Dr. E. G. Clark—"Looking out of my office window, on the corner of Second and Morrison streets, I saw the shooting. I saw three men fall, one near the crossing of Second and Alder, and the others near the walk. I saw two men run up Second street toward Morrison. I saw no shooting from verandas nor any one using a rifle. I thought there were a dozen men engaged in battle."

James Stevenson—"I was standing on First and Alder streets when I heard the shooting. I ran toward Second street and when a little more than half way saw about a dozen Chinamen going up the street and shooting at each other on the way. One Chinaman had a pistol in each hand and fired them at every jump. I saw one Chinaman fall at Alder street and roll into the gutter. Another Chinaman had a knife or bar of iron and was quite bloody about the arms. The man who did the shooting with the two revolvers was of a heavy build, wore dark trousers and a light gray blouse. I could not recognize him with the clothes changed."

Arthur T. Reed.—"I was walking along the north side of Alder street when I heard and saw a shot fired on the west side of Second street, between Morrison and Alder streets. Then I saw a Chinaman waving a hatchet over the crowd, and another shot was fired from the same place. I could not identify any of the shooters."

E. W. Vedder said he was in the Brunswick billiard hall and saw the shooting as described by other witnesses. He thought that about twenty-five or thirty shots were fired.

Dr. C. H. Wheeler testified regarding the nature of the wounds when he made an examination at the police station. Owing to the lateness of the hour the inquest here rested, and will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

RATHER INDEFINITE EVIDENCE.

There are several more witnesses to be examined but it is doubtful if any evidence can be produced that will throw any more light on the identity of the murderer than that already obtained from the witnesses who have given their testimony. The evidence is all of a general and indefinite nature and not one of the witnesses examined could positively swear to the identity of Mah Bing's slayer even if he were produced. As for the Chinamen's testimony it is the general opinion that no positive evidence can be elicited from them.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

The wounded men at the hospital are still in about the same condition. Ah Lung is the least injured and it is thought very likely that he will recover. Wong Chung and Lup Yick are in a very critical condition and it is thought that neither will recover.

City Attorney Adams, accompanied by Policemen Barry and Woods and an interpreter went to Good Samaritan hospital yesterday to take the ante mortem statement of Lup Yick, the Chinaman wounded in the highbinders' fight who secreted himself under the stage at the Chinese theater till evening and then went to the Sherlock block where he was found and taken to the hospital. He was shot in the small of the back, and his spine injured, and is not expected to live long.

He gave an account of the shooting and the names of several persons who shot him, which, of course, are kept secret till the parties are arrested. Lup Yick did not state that he took any prominent part in the fight himself, and as he has only one bullet hole in him it is difficult to see how he was shot by more than one person. Persons who saw the fight say that Lup Yick was one of the most active of the participants. He is an unusually muscular and powerful man and it is said knocked his opponents right and left, and kept firing his revolver till every chamber was emptied when he ran and was shot in the back.

HOW IT ALL CAME ABOUT.

An OREGONIAN reporter, in conversation with several prominent Chinamen who were somewhat inclined to take him into their confidence, gathered some additional facts regarding the origin of the fight.

The fight is said to be an outcome of a rivalry between the two leading highbinder societies. In the first place there are five highbinder societies in the city, the oldest of which is the Hip Sing Hong. Then come the Sue Sing Hong, Boo Leong Hong, Hung Sing Hong and the newly organized one, the Hup Sing Hong.

These societies are composed of the worst class and lowest grade of Chinamen in the city, and the object of their organizations is to exact by threats, bribes or extortion a subsidy from gambling houses and other dens of iniquity under the guise of giving protection. It is thus evident that only the meanest and most dishonest Chinamen would have any connection with such organizations, and the fact is that all the leading Chinese merchants discountenance and bitterly denounce them.

The Boo Leong Hong society numbering about 100 men, has until lately been the most influential and consequently has done the most business. The recognized leader of this society is Young Coey with headquarters at the Wah Sing store.

The Hup Sing Hong society is a new rival of the Boo Leong Hong and is contesting with it for supremacy. Naturally considerable hard feeling and bitter animosity has been stirred up between them. The leaders of this society, which numbers about 300, are Frank Wong Woon, Wang Ying and Tu Cai, having headquarters at the Yuen Wah store.

A LONG STANDING FUED.

The fued between these two rival highbinder societies has been continually widening and growing in intensity until it became evident that some kind of an encounter would ensue. The opportunity arrived and the immediate cause of this bloody street battle Sunday had its origin in a misunderstanding over a small sum in the gambling room at the corner of Second and Taylor streets. Some of the Chinese maintain that this small squabble was seized upon as a pretext for an open battle.

The history of the feud leading to the shooting affray is briefly as follows:

Chin You of the Boo Leung Hong society, and Wong Lock of the Hup Sing Hong society were playing a game of dominos. Chin You lost $2 and refused to pay. Mah Bing was present, and sided with Chin You. Wong Lock and Chin You had a fight. Lum Gee, also belonging to the old Boo Leong Hong society, sided with Ah Bing, and Mah Bing, who tried to stop the fight, was beaten by Wong Lock.

Now the trouble was brought into court. Mah Bing had Wong Lock arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and Wong Lock brought counter charges against Chin You and Mah Bing. Judge Tuttle fined Wong Lock $10 and the other two $5 each.

Not satisfied with this decision of the court the two parties met again the next day, when a general fight occurred at the corner of Second and Alder streets and was participated in by Wong Lock, Chung Mow, Lum Gee, and Ow Low. In this melee Lum Gee fought by proxy for Mah Bing.

This difficulty was decided in the police court by Judge Tanner fining Wong Long and Lum Gee $20 each while Chung Mow and Ow Low were discharged.

AGREED ON A PITCHED BATTLE.

Sunday the Boo Leong Hong society wanted to compromise with Wong Lock of the Hup Sing Hong society by paying the $2 under dispute and each society to pay its own costs in the two trials. To this proposition the Hup Sing Hong society would not consent, saying to the men of the Boo Leong Hong society, "If you want to be boss come and have a fight with us and see who are the best men."

They further argued among themselves: "If those fellows in jail are not hung there is no danger of our being hung even if we do kill some of our adversaries."

A meeting was held by each society. The members of the Hup Sing Hong society decided upon war and were armed to the teeth. Some Chinamen say that the men of the Boo Leong Hong gang were also armed and prepared for battle, but the larger number of Chinamen interviewed on the subject deny it and claim that the men of that society were entirely unprepared for trouble.

At any rate the battle was fought, and from the best accounts it appears that eight or 10 men of the Boo Leong Hong society and thirty of the Hup Sing Hong crowd participated in the shooting.

Ung Long, the man who claimed that he was shot by Pon Long, is said to have had a slung shot, and it is known for a certainty that he laid out five or six of his adversaries. He is a very stout man, and considered a good fighter by all the Chinamen.

One Chinaman, Lee Bang Tung, when he saw the shooting, got scared and ran away. He was chased by a white boy, and soon afterward caught and taken to jail.

All Chinamen are agreed that Ah Sue was shot by mistake. He belonged to no highbinder society, and had no part in the fight.

TOO MUCH LENIENCY TO CHINESE.

The leading Chinamen of the city are all very much wrought up over this conflict. None have any sympathies with the murderers if they can be found out.

"The laws in this country," said one, "are altogether too lax for the Chinamen. This fight is a natural outcome of the leniency shown the Chinese murderers in the county jail. The Chinamen here have no fear for the law and think that they can buy their freedom if they have plenty of money. No such highbinder societies are allowed in China. If there are any secret organizations of any kind discovered in China they are more summarily dealt with. If the English authorities find them out the Chinamen are either imprisoned for life or shot, and if the Chinese government makes the discovery the Chinamen's heads are cut off forthwith. There is not even the formality of a trial given them."

Another one said that the murderers of these Chinamen will never be found out unless one of the Chinese companies prosecutes the case. "The Chinamen know who the guilty ones are, but will not tell," he said. "The city authorities ought to send eight or ten policemen to make a thorough search of Chinatown. There are still quite a number of wounded Chinamen hidden and if they are not soon hunted up they will either sneak out of town or get well without medical attendance. The city is not taking the right position in allowing the matter to rest as it now stands. The guilty parties should be ferreted out and if this is impossible, those who stand in with them should be hung with the suspected ones, in order to make an example of them if to no other end."

A third Chinaman said that the Chinese societies can tell who every guilty party in this late bloody transaction is, and furthermore they can be made to tell if the authorities go at them in the right way. "The Chinese are allowed too many liberties. All highbinder societies should be broken up, and the police authorities must be more stringent if the community desires to have no recurrence of such a bloody fight."

It is the general opinion among Chinamen of the better class that the guilty parties should be brought to justice at all hazards. A meeting will be held probably to-night to determine some course of action to assist the authorities in prosecuting the case. Should they do this, it is very probable that these highbinder societies will be routed out for good.

Mayor DeLashmutt has appointed four special officers to help patrol the Chinese quarters on Second street. This gives Chinatown a patrol force of six men, which is deemed sufficient to quell any riot that may break out in the future. Since the fight on Sunday afternoon the Chinese quarters are unusually quiet.

FRANK WONG WOON ARRESTED.

Frank Wong Woon, a well-known Chinaman, was arrested by Policeman Barry, last night, on a warrant for Woon, Ah Lit and Quong Duck Wong, charging all three of them with murder. Ah Yeoung makes the complaint, and charges that Woon killed Lup Yick, who made his dying statement yesterday. The charge of murder is a little premature, as Yick is not dead yet.

Frank Wong Woon occupies the same cell with Pon Long, on the third floor of the city jail, and was awake when an OREGONIAN reporter knocked on the door of his cell shortly after midnight.

"I don't care to make any statement, at least until to-morrow," said he, in good English, when the reporter made known his business.

"Were you a participant in Sunday's conflict?"

"No, I was not."

"Where were you when it was going on?"

"Upstairs in the building on the southwest corner of Second and Alder."

"Why were you arrested?"

"I don't know."

"Was it a put up job, do you think?"

"I don't know that, either."

"Yes, it was," was Pon Long's answer, which Woon concurred in.

SWAN ISLAND BAR CUT THROUGH

The City Dredge Does Good Work and Will Probably be Kept in Order Hereafter.

The city dredge has completed her work at Swan island bar and will be brought up today and tied up at the public levee. The dredge has done most excellent work and a fine channel has been cut clear through the bar, in some places five feet in thickness of sand having been removed.

There has only been a delay of two hours during the entire job owing to any breakage of the machinery and if the dredge had been supplied with scows capable of taking away the dirt as fast as she brought it up the job would have been completed long ago.

The council is satisfied that the dredge is a good one and have no idea of letting her go to ruin any more. She will probably be furnished with a new hull and with scows of proper capacity, and kept in readiness for work. There will be plenty for her to do by and by. If the dike at St. Helens does not cause the removal of the bar there during the next rise of the Columbia, and if, as was the case last summer, no steamer can be obtained for sluicing, it will be well to have a dredge which can remove the obstruction.

Several of the councilmen, talking the matter over, yesterday agreed that an open river was the chief necessity of this city, and that with it we need not care for railroad combinations or anything of the kind. The city has lost its tug, but there is $5000 coming for it with which to build a new one.

BOSTON QUINTETTE CLUB.

Brilliant Concert by This Celebrated Organization Last Night.

A Delighted Audience Greets Their First Entertainment—The Selections Well Rendered—Programme For This Evening.

For more than thirty-eight years has the name "Boston Quintette Club" been synonymous with musical excellence of the highest order. Yearly has this distinguished galaxy of musical artists made the tour of the more populous sections of the country, and as the years have rolled on and those who originally founded the organization have grown gray in the harness, one by one they have retired from active service, their places being supplied by a younger though equally competent element from time to time, so that the club of to-day, like its illustrious original, by force of its own artistic excellence has achieved a reputation of which it may well be proud.

Wherever classical music is known and appreciated the performances of this admirable organization have met with the most enthusiastic appreciation and it is a positive pleasure to record that their reception in Portland was but another testimonial to their merit.

The audience which assembled at the New Park theater last evening was one of the most select, as well as one of the most appreciative, the house has ever held. Prominent among them were to be seen many of the musically inclined as well as many of our skilled musicians, and they were by no means niggardly in their appreciation of the delightful music.

The programme was a most enjoyable one throughout, all the selections being admirably adapted to display the splendid technique of the respective artists. The opening number, Svendsen's "Allegro, Op. 5," was a pleasing piece of harmony, and performed with a delicacy of expression and an easy grace that placed the performers at once *en rapport* with the audience. Next came a flute solo, "Fantasie" (Tersohak) by Mr. Oscar Hentschel, which was a finely rendered selection. Mr. Hentschel showed himself a master of the instrument, bringing forth most delicious music in tones clear and full. His fingering was accurate and true and he was enthusiastically encored.

Miss Annie Carpenter, the soprano soloist of the club, then made her initial bow, being received with a generous salvo of applause. The lady possesses a most stately appearance, her manner is easy and natural and well fitted to grace the concert stage. She sang a scena and aria (Venzano) in a manner to call for an encore, to which she responded with a pleasing ballad. Miss Carpenter's voice is a mezzo soprano of good compass, musical tone and capable of great expression. Her method is admirable and she sings with the honesty and earnestness of a true artiste. Her second song was a delicious ballad, "If Thou Didst Love Me," (Denza) which she gave in exquisite style, and her encore piece was another delightful bit of melody.

Mr. John F. Rhodes, the violin virtuoso of the club, made a most phenomenal hit in his solo "Souvenir d'Hayden" (Leonard.) He played with the soul of a master, and his facility in fingering, as his bow fairly danced across the strings, was almost marvelous. The selection was a most difficult one, and more fitted to exhibit the difficulties of execution than the beauties of expression. But his work was splendidly done, and gained him a merited encore.

Mr. Louis Blumenberg's cello solo, "Russian Airs," (Davidoff) most favorably introduced this gentleman to his audience, and his execution of its difficult and intricate harmonies brought down the house, and he was obliged to play another selection.

While the numbers for the quintette were all finely played, the "Traumerei" (Schumann) and "Scherzo" (Mendelssohn) also the "Midnight Scene" (Brisson) were especially well played and elicited the warmest praise. Altogether the concert was one of the most delightful our people have had the privilege of enjoying, and the house should be filled to-night on the occasion of the second and last concert. The following programme will be rendered:

PART I.

Quintette—Op. 87, Allegro Vivace … Mendelssohn
Flute solo—Allegro de Concert, Anderson … Mr. Oscar Hentschel
Song—The Flower Girl, Bevignani … Miss Anne Carpenter
a Traeumerei … Schumann
b Love Song … Taubert
Faust Fantaisie for violin—Sarasate … Mr. John F. Rhodes

PART II.

Quartette—The Fair Maid of the Mill … Raff
Two Movements—The Declaration; The Mill.
Danse Hollandaise—For Violincello … Dunkler
Mr. Louis Blumenberg.
Quartette—Op. 74, Adagio, Allegro … Beethoven
Hungarian Song, Miss Anne Carpenter … Pease
Menuet—for Quintette … Boccherini

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 12 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Wthr.
Portland	30.18	00	48	N	.00	Clear
Olympia	30.10	—02	54	SW	.00	Fair
Roseburg	30.18	00	52	NW	.09	Fair
Sacramento	30.21	—03	50	N	.00	Cl'dy
Tatoosh	30.24	00	28	NE	.00	Cl'dy
Spokane	30.21	00	34	N	.00	Fog'y
Walla Walla	30.10	02	54	SW	.00	Cl'dy
Ft Canby	30.18	00	50	N	.52	Rain

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Tem.	Rltv Hum.	Direc of W'rd	Vloc of Wind	Rain.	Wthr.
5 A. M	30.18	44	85	NW	4	.00	Clear
5 P. M	30.18	48	83	N	3	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 52.0; minimum temperature, 40 0. River 3.2 feet. Change 1.4 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.
Temperature	43.	46.	3.	4.	315.
*Precipitation	.27	.00	—.27	.18	—9 20

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—For Oregon—Fair weather in eastern portion; rain in western portion; winds shifting to southerly; nearly stationary temperature. For Washington territory—Rain in western portion; fair weather followed by rain Tuesday night in eastern portion.

LOCAL NOTES.

Ladies' Relief Society meets to-day at 2 P. M.

The G. S. & D. of M. give a ball and supper on January 1.

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